



EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

The Union Pacific Coal Company
Washington Union Coal Company

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EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY
WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 9

SEPTEMBER, 1932

NUMBER 9

Golf Its Origin, Scotch or Dutch?

By JAMES R. DEWAR.

GOLF for many years was clearly the sport of the plutocrats, but "day by day, in every way" the "common herd" is going in for it very strenuously; in fact, it is now the principal pastime and amusement of the average man and woman. The object of the game, to those uninitiated, is to put the ball, with as few strokes as possible, into a cup sunk in the green, and a "links" of course is either 9 or 18 holes, the standard course of 18 having approximately 6,200 to 7,000 yards.

*

Let's go back and look up some of its early history. The Encyclopedia Britannica declares there is little doubt but that "golf, goff, gouf or gowff (the name golf) is derived from the German "Kolbe" (meaning a club) "Kolf," Dutch. The authority quoted further states there is some uncertainty as to the year golf was introduced into the land of the Scot, but, in 1457—35 years prior to the discovery of this fair land of ours by Christopher Columbus—it had become so popular "as to interfere with the more important pursuit of archery, which caused the rulers of the realm to sound a note of alarm," the Scottish Parliament in March of the year mentioned "decreed, ordained, etc., that futeball and golf be utterly cryit down and nocht usit."

The populace took but little heed of the proclamation and in 1471 Parliament once more enacted a decree with the same idea in view. Again in 1491 another act was placed on the law books that the game be banned, this last decree being fostered by James IV of Scotland, but the records of his Privy Treasurer disclosed the fact that the king did not live up to his own mandate, as he fell a victim to the "bug" also. Mary Stuart and her son, James I, of England, were devotees too, sending to Holland for their "golfe ballis." These little pellets were far more expensive in those days than now, an item in Lord Montrose's books indicating that one dozen set him back three pounds. A ball made from boxwood was first used in Holland, and

on their ice courses a drive of 500 yards and more was quite frequently made, from which it will be noted that they played on turf in summer and ice in winter. The feather stuffed ball also emanated in Holland.

A few excerpts from an old edition of Hoyle, published in 1879 by J. B. Lippincott & Company, Philadelphia, (copied from an 1838 print dated Edinboro, April 1st of that year) may prove of interest:

"The balls are much smaller than those used at cricket and much harder; they are made of horse leather and stuffed with feathers in a peculiar manner and then boiled."

"The number of holes is not limited, that depending always on what the length of the ground will admit. The common distance between one hole and another is about a quarter of a mile."

"In playing with the wind, light balls are used, against the wind heavy balls."

"The ball is allowed to be elevated to whatever height the player chooses, for the convenience of striking, but not afterward. This is done by means of sand or clay, called a seeing."

"The balls which are played off at the beginning of the game cannot be changed until the next hole is won, even if they should happen to burst."

"When it happens that a ball is lost, that hole is lost to the party."

"If a ball is accidentally stopped, the player is allowed his stroke again."

*

As to the implements used in the game, Hoyle goes on to explain that

"The club is faced with horn and loaded with lead. There are six sorts used by good players, viz.: the common club, used when the ball lies on the ground; the scraper, and

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half scraper, when in long grass; the spoon when in a hollow; the heavy iron when the ball lies deep in mud or among stones; the light iron when on the surface of chingle or sandy ground."

*

What a difference today with the four woods, and a kit of innumerable irons, consisting of niblick, mashie, mid-iron mashie, jigger, putter, excavator or spade, etc., etc.

*

For many years it was regarded as a man's game only, and it was not until some forty years ago that women took it up, they at first playing what was then termed "the short game," meaning putting.

*

Great Britain's oldest club is said to be that at Blackheath, near London, dating back to 1608. The pioneer municipal course in the United States was established at Van Cortlandt Park, New York City, some 36 years back, and there are now probably over 200 cities with municipally operated courses.

It is narrated that the Dutch first played the game around Fort Orange, (Now Albany, New York, about 1660) the officers at the Fort having later forbidden its being played in an order worded as follows:

"Having heard divers complaints from the burghers of this place against playing golf along the street, which causes great damage to the windows of the houses and exposes people to the danger of being wounded, and is contrary to the freedom of the public streets."

The Savannah, Georgia, "Museum" of November 25, 1811, is on file in the Historical Society at that point and in it this notice appeared:

"The members of the golf are requested to meet at the exchange this evening at 7 o'clock, Nov. 25th."

It doubtless originated in the South amongst those of English and Scotch descent, but it ap-

pears its beginning in New York may be laid to Dutch influences.

*

Some wag has stated that "Golf is the simplest looking game in the world when you decide to take it up and the toughest looking after you have been at it for ten or twelve years, being probably the only known game a man can play as long as a quarter of a century and then discover it is too deep for him in the first place."

*

The Dutch language, it is asserted, is replete with words used in the game, for instance "tee" in olden days was *tuitje*, meaning toy-tee; "put" means a hole; "*stuitmij*" stands for "stops-me" or "stymie". There are numerous other words and phrases, not euphonious to the ear, which the writer will refrain from mentioning, heard on the course after a failure to sink a "put", a *bumb* drive, missing the ball while driving due to raising the head or shoulder, taking the eyes off the ball, and the usual practice, if your temper or disposition is at all violent, is to bend your club over your knee or throw it away, maybe into an adjacent ditch, all of which reminds me of a joke:

"The twosome was making painfully slow progress and the minister had just dubbed his approach shot for the third time.

"It was then that his companion, emerging from a hand that had covered a smile, asked: 'Dominie, even under such circumstances, don't you ever cuss?'

"The reply was vibrant with deep emotion: 'I don't swear, but, when something of this sort occurs, I spit,' suiting the action to the word, 'and where I spit,' and his voice fairly rasped, 'the grass never grows again.'"

*

The links at St. Andrews, a seaside course, are of record as early as 1552, and in bygone days playing there during "tyme of sermons" was strictly taboo, while in our day many churches have an



St. Andrews Golf Club, Scotland. The "home green", No. 18. Bobby Jones getting in position to sink his putt.

early service for golfers. It is also chronicled that one of the churches in the St. Andrews district a seat of repentance was provided for such golfers as disobeyed the rule. This seat is pointed out to visitors at the kirk and it has been worn quite smooth by much use, so witnesses report.

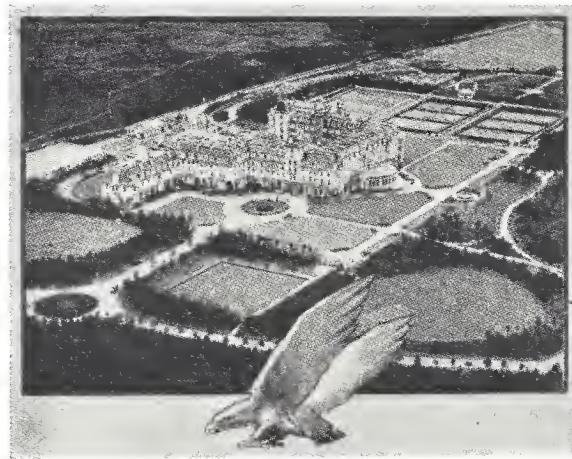
It is related of Mary Stuart, (by her enemies of course) to show her utter indifference to the fate of her husband, who had been murdered but a few days previously, "that she was seen playing golf in the fields beside Seton."

*

William IV in 1834 became a patron of St. Andrews Club and a few years later presented a magnificent gold medal which he announced "should be challenged and played for annually."

*

Nearly all golf clubs maintain a professional, dubbed "pro", and he is presumed to be a past master in the ancient game, other duties assigned to his charge being those of making and repairing



*GLENNEAGLES, Perthshire, Scotland,
with its fine hotel and matchless golf courses.*

clubs, seeing that the greens are kept in order, the fairways clear, besides giving instructions at so much per hour to the novice or some player who has not sufficiently conquered or mastered his driver or iron as the case may be. At small courses, he also looks after the hiring of caddies, permitting them the special privilege of playing over the links some morning during the week when least frequented by members.

*

Membership in a golf club (municipal) is as low as \$5 to \$10 per year, the grounds being kept in condition by day labor from the funds collected. Each player *must* start in at No. 1 tee, where a policeman or caretaker inspects your ticket or card allowing you the playing privilege. In private clubs, your membership may entail an outlay of \$100 to join (\$25 yearly dues) up to as high as \$2,500. It is considered economical, compared

with other sports, is a game that may be played the year round, and there appears to be no limit to the age of a man or woman at which it may be taken up and continued.

*

Feather balls, boxwood balls, and those made of solid gutta-percha, were for hundreds of years the only ones in evidence, and it remained for an American (Mr. Haskell) to invent the rubber-cored ball, but his claims to such patent were disallowed by the British law courts due to the fact that other parties had used a similar principle in the making of the ball. A year ago, the weight of the ball was changed from 1.62 oz. to 1.68 oz., and its diameter from 1.62 in. to 1.68 in.

*

Figures available from about half of the public or "muny" courses show that approximately five million rounds were played during the year.

*

Estimates from reliable golf authorities state that there are over four million players in this country; 5,000 courses, with hundreds being added annually; 60,000 caddies employed; 25,000 waiters, cooks, ground-keepers, locker-room boys, caretakers; and that over 300 millions of dollars have been expended for equipment, dues and other incidentals in connection with the game.

*

Several grips are used in handling the various clubs, these being termed the natural grip, the interlocking and the overlapping. Each has its admirers.

*

The definition of a few of the technical terms used in play may not be amiss:

Bogey—the number of strokes a good average player should take to each hole, this imaginary player usually known as Colonel Bogey."

Par—theoretically perfect play, calculated on the number of strokes required to reach the green, plus two puts. For distances up to

250 yards par is 3

251 to 445 yards par is 4

446 to 600 yards par is 5

over 600 yards par is 6

Hook—hitting the ball, causing it to swerve to the left.

Slice—hitting the ball, causing it to swerve to the right.

Birdie—a hole scored in a stroke less than par.

Eagle—a hole scored in two strokes less than par.

Ace—a hole scored in one stroke.

Foozle—any stroke missed or bungled.

Honor—the privilege of driving first from the tee, usually claimed by the player making the low score on preceding hole.

Fore—Notice usually shouted to those playing ahead of you to avoid being struck by your ball. The rule says "one must not proceed to drive from the tee until the players ahead have moved on after their 2nd shot."

*

Acres and acres have been plowed, cultivated, planted to a special grass seed, trees and stumps removed, and, in the case of one course at Lido, on Long Island, N. Y., sand has been pumped in from the sea and spread over a flat marsh, making of it a rolling course with hills and valleys.

An amusing incident at this course was printed in a New York daily of date July 17, which might be inserted here to illustrate the vagaries of the game:

Lido has several water holes, 4th and 12th, and one of its members recently took 26 strokes on No. 12, eleven balls consecutively dropping into the water, still he got a four with the last drive. "Believe it or not, Ripley," the player was Gil Tompkins.

*

Architects there are without number who devote their entire time to laying out golf courses, and, believe me, they charge plenty for their services.

*

Most every club has its grounds committee, and, those sufficiently prosperous to afford a Club House, usually have several dances weekly with an orchestra hired for the season, a dining room where members may partake of their meals, thus obviating the necessity of going home between morning and afternoon rounds, a bath and locker room and other appropriate conveniences.

*

Bunkers, ponds, mounds and other obstacles or impediments are placed on fairways, ahead or to one side of the greens, etc., to make more difficult the approach to the hole. These are termed hazards as they restrict the play, but the "mental hazard" is the *bete noir* of not only the novice but older players as well.

At this point, it might be appropriate to insert this story fresh from Gleneagles, Scotland, to illustrate the difficulties one must contend with in escaping from these sand pits or bunkers:

"A clergyman was playing 'round the best golf course in the world, St. Andrew's, and he got into the famous Hell's Bunker. 'You'll ne'er get oot o' that,' said his sagacious caddy. 'Won't I just? Give me my niblick,' came the reply. 'Nobody e'er get oot o' that,' muttered the caddy. The shot was played, and, lo and behold, not only was the ball over the bunker, but on the green. 'What do you think of that?' said the triumphant padre. 'Weel,' replied the caddy, 'when you get to Hell, I guess you had better take your niblick wi' ye.'"

*

The writer has played golf (rather played *at* golf) for some 35 years and has not up to this

writing successfully mastered it to such an extent that he could in truth say he "made an 80 or a 90," and reached the conclusion several years since that more thrills, enjoyment and exercise were to be had from the game with a bunch of good-fellows, listening to the rapid-fire repartee, etc., rather than taking part in some of the nerve-racking contests or tournaments.

*

Some players are decidedly crotchety or "touchy" on the propriety and etiquette of the game. To talk while a member is "addressing the ball" preparatory to a drive is a criminal act, one would think, judging by the sour looks given; and to approach over a hill onto a practically hidden green while a play is being holed out is very reprehensible, and the writer has witnessed balls driven off into the rough by the aggrieved. Indeed, one cannot be too careful in making himself acquainted with the rules, ethics, regulations, etc., governing, issued by the United States Golf Association.

*

To conclude, permit the quotation of the following story which was clipped a good many years ago from one of Harper's publications:

A good golfer recently died and found himself before the pearly gates. Being of a canny, cautious disposition he thought he would do some investigating before entering the Celestial City.

He engaged in conversation with St. Peter and at last inquired of that Patriarch, "Do you have any links in heaven?"

St. Peter shook his head. He seemed never to have heard of them.

"No links!" replied the golfer. "You surely must have a golf course. Why you're not up to date at all."

And he turned sadly away to try his luck in hell.

Coming to the domain ruled by Sathanus he was welcomed by an imp.

"Do you have any golf courses here?" he inquired.

"Certainly," the imp replied. "We have all the modern improvements."

The golfer's face lit up. Here was evidently the abode for him.

"Lead me to it," he urged.

"Yes, sir, right this way, sir," and the imp led him to a distant part of hell. Before the golfer stretched a course more wonderful than any of which he had ever dreamed.

"Fine!" he exclaimed. "Now, son, get me some sticks and balls and I'll have the game of my life."

"We haven't any," the imp replied.

"What!" exclaimed the golfer. "Not any clubs and balls with a course like this?"

"No, sir," replied the imp, grinning fiendishly. "That's the hell of it!"

Run of the Mine

The "Referendum" is Worn Out

WHATEVER merit the practice of submitting mine wage scale agreements arrived at by days and oftentimes weeks of negotiation on the part of joint wage scale committees, to a referendum vote of the workers involved, may have had in the past, the experience of recent years should be sufficient to consign the whole theory of referendums to limbo. As a method of concluding wage negotiations, the referendum vote works like an automobile stripped of its top, tires and engine.

Let us review our coal mining referendum experiences for 1932. In the Southern Wyoming field and after an agreement was reached by the Operators, the Miners Scale Committee, State and National Union officers, a referendum vote was taken June 22, resulting in 960 voting for, 1,690 against the proposed scale. As not less than 3,500 men should have voted, the state and National officers decided that the majority of the men wished to see the scale completed, and it was signed and put into effect, with the result that only one man who could have reported for work on the morning of July 1st failed to take his place. The majority of the 1,690 who voted "No" were influenced by the flamboyant talk of a half dozen who are generally looked upon by the men as individuals who want office of some sort within or without the Union. These gentlemen, it should be said, reported for work with the rest. And so we do not hesitate to record this as a referendum failure.

In Northern Wyoming, after a scale based on the Southern Wyoming agreement had been accepted for two companies, and the mine workers at Crosby had a few days later approved the same scale, a somewhat different agreement was arrived at for the Gebo Mine which was voted upon August 8, the vote as reported 168 for, 142 against; the margin of 26 votes or 8.3 per cent, of the total, almost costing the closure of the property. Again we say that the referendum failed in Northern Wyoming.

Let us now take the small Union tonnage in Washington for our next example. An agreement was reached with the Union officials and the Scale Committee at Seattle on June 19th. A definite disposition to postpone the actual settlement was shown by the mine workers' officers who wired In-

ternational President Lewis to help them find a solution. Union politics here again held sway and a deadlock resulted, but when the Union was advised that the Tono mine of the Washington Union Coal Company would close permanently on July 1st if a scale was not made, permission was extended to the Tono men to vote, and here the scale was accepted by a vote of 35 for, to 15 against. We have no hesitation in saying that the Union officials lacked consideration of the 50 Tono men when they in substance asked them to vote on the state situation (for that is what they did), while the politically minded members in the Roslyn field kept busy nailing boards on their election fences. We likewise do not hesitate to say that the 15 negative votes were directed against methods rather than the wage scale, more so as every man reported for work on July 1.

A referendum vote was also taken at Roslyn on July 18, 319 voting for and 511 against the scale, about 170 men not voting. A second vote was taken on August 20, the vote this time running 409 for and 476 against the scale. Again about 112 men failed to vote and on August 22 the contract was signed by the state officers and members of the International Union. While Tono worked Roslyn stood idle, the men really inviting their officials to execute the contract for them. We have no hesitation in saying that the 1932 referendum taken by the Washington miners was a failure.

Another western state, Montana, spent weeks of haggling over a scale based on the Southern Wyoming agreement, eventually submitting same to a referendum vote on August 11, the vote 667 for, with 623 against. Here the scale carried by but 44 votes, or 3.4 per cent of the total number cast. The referendum failed in Montana in 1932.

We will now shift the scene to Illinois where Union politics have been carried to the lowest depths of infamy, where murder, theft, arson, lawlessness and blackguardism have been employed to the limit. In Illinois, charges and counter charges, not of petty theft, but of wholesale robbery, have been hurled by Union officers at a half hundred others, they in turn tossing these and other charges back. There the mines closed on March 31, and only on July 16, after 107 days of idleness with mine workers and their families living on public charity, a referendum vote was taken—and lost. At the end of their resources, the state

Union officers and Scale Committee on July 23rd called on President John L. Lewis to lend his services toward obtaining a settlement, the agreement was slightly recast, clarifying it somewhat and it was again submitted to a second referendum vote for approval. The vote was taken, the tally sheets were brought to Union headquarters at Springfield, the first partial report indicating an unfavorable result. As the work of canvassing progressed, a small majority in favor of the agreement developed, and then the last and most farcical chapter of the 1932 referendum voting materialized. On the morning of August 10, two tellers left a bank vault where the records had been stored for the night to carry them to Union headquarters. Suddenly the two tellers were accosted by two armed men who seized the records, running toward a waiting auto in which they escaped. We do not care to even hazard a guess as to who committed the theft. The thieves may have been some of the so-called Reds, they might be Walker or anti-Walker men, they may have been the agents of strip pit operators who are reported to have preferred to keep the old scale on the shaft mines, or they might have been the agents of certain shaft operators. It is possible men from competing territory outside the state may have carried out the outrage. But the fact remains, the Illinois referendum was more than a failure. President Lewis termed it a farce, the last and most complete referendum failure of the year.

To submit a situation worked out as carefully and thoroughly as the average coal mining wage scale is, to a vote, of not alone the working membership of the Union, but in addition thereto in many cases, to a large percentage of members that are unemployed, is equivalent to requiring corporate officers after negotiating an agreement of any sort to submit same to the stockholders for approval by referendum vote. The one proposition is quite as sound as the other.

There are two forms of popular government. The first and most common, which is employed by our city, county, state and Federal divisions of government, is the representative form, where the whole body of voters elect representatives to conduct necessary business, the conclusions of the representatives accepted as final. In the field of coal mining wage negotiations, the representative form is employed, the State, District and Local officers empowered to represent the men. Invariably this form of government is employed and an agreement is arrived at. Instead, however, of the agreement being put into effect, a second form of governmental machinery is thereafter called into service. This second form of government is referred to as "democracy", where every man is supposed to

have an equal voice and the right to exercise same without restriction. The first and fundamental weakness of democracies lies in the fact that while representatives must serve, qualified voters cannot be made to vote, with the result that the vote when returned is invariably incomplete and not fully determinative. Another and equally important defect of the popular vote theory lies in the fact that the mass of voters lack the complete knowledge of the situation that is afforded the Scale Committee, with the result that many men merely vote their desires or their prejudices. In many cases, as in Southern Wyoming, the majority refuse to vote at all, the result often failing to be in any sense representative.

The referendum also affords opportunity for a few aggressive individuals to go about persuading, cajoling, even threatening voters to accept their viewpoint, destroying the opportunity to secure the honest unbiased judgment of the majority. Reduced to the fewest words, the referendum is an unworkable, outworn and much abused method of getting the honest judgment of a few hundred or thousand men. If representatives with power to act are deliberately and carefully chosen, then such men can secure a full knowledge of the facts from actual contact with the other side, giving at the same time to the other side the facts that they in turn lack knowledge of. A mass of men voting without full knowledge of a situation can only vote their wishes. It is impossible for them to vote with full intelligence—in substance, a referendum vote is a mob vote and the record for 1932 bears out that conclusion. The next intelligent step to be taken in the domain of mine wage agreement making is to throw the referendum in the scrap heap where it should have gone long ago.

Illinois Labor Situation

AS THE Employes' Magazine is going to the printers, we find the Illinois mine workers, who ceased work on March 31, in a fair way to settle down, this condition made possible only after more or less violence with a few deaths, and a number of men shot, beaten up and otherwise injured.

An acquaintance recently suggested that all America was suffering from an apparent high blood pressure. This condition may account for the bonus expedition, which is now so far immersed in history as to be no longer mentioned; for the picket army originating in Central Illinois, which attempted to move into Franklin and Williamson counties with results disastrous to the army and without apparent injury to the defending forces.

It is further proper to suggest the college boy crusaders, who started down to Southern Illinois to

investigate, and to pass learnedly on the mining situation, was occasioned by the same malady that inspired the fifteen thousand miners, their wives and friends, to move toward the southern Illinois coal field.

Much has been said about the right of lawful assemblage, free speech, etc., but it has been suggested that there is some doubt as to the right of lawful assemblage being allowed to take the form of large bodies of marching men moving into other localities, for the express purpose of preventing an equal or greater number of men doing work, which they wish to do.

The history of the present Illinois mine controversy bears no record of men being forced to go into the mines on the revised wage scale, and broadly speaking, the activities of the fifteen thousand invaders was an attempt to force their personal opinions of what constitutes a proper basis for the payment of mine labor on perhaps twenty-five thousand more members of the same organization, who doubtless had quite as much thinking capacity as those who oppose their remaining at work.

We have repeatedly said that it is almost time for the mine workers organization to develop a business attitude of mind, a definite line of conduct. We are inclined to think that the public in general, who out-number the mine workers several hundred to one, are becoming very tired of the mine labor situation, more so that mine workers within the organization seem quite as incapable of developing a constructive program as have the operators in the un-unionized districts, who in many cases, through merciless price cutting activities, forced the workers wage down to a point that is wholly indefensible.

Our Tono Mine

THE Washington Union Coal Company will cease to operate its Tono, Washington, mine at midnight August 31, and the mine will be taken over by the Bucoda Coal Mining Company on September 1st for commercial loading.

Mr. James Bagley, President of the Bucoda Company, who is well known as an operator in the Centralia District, will have charge of the property and will retain as many of the Tono employees as he can find places for. Some of the remaining employees have expressed a desire to be transferred to the Wyoming mines of the parent Company, The Union Pacific Coal Company.

Tono has borne an enviable reputation for good workmen, men who have made safety more than lip service. For three years the demand for locomotive coal on the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company has steadily shrunk, and with

fuel oil prices continuing at very low levels there remained nothing for the Railroad Company to do but to go to oil entire.

The Tono property will be maintained and it is the hope of its management that the more than a quarter of a million tons annually of locomotive fuel which Tono so long produced will yet come back to the little village that nestles in Hannaford Valley.

The Nation's Accident Record

THE figures recently released by the National Safety Conference show an appalling toll of human life and suffering.

During the year 1931, there were 33,500 deaths from motor vehicles; 20,000 more public accidental deaths not involving motor vehicles; 17,000 industrial deaths (including 2,500 of the motor vehicle deaths before listed). There were also suffered 10,000,000 non-fatal injuries, of which one out of every twenty-four resulted in some form of permanent liability.

The loss in wages, for medical expense, overhead insurance costs, are said to have exceeded \$2,225,000,000, while the indirect costs are not computable. Back of all this record of tragedy and death lies immeasurable human agony, sorrow, and too often piteous poverty. Is safety effort worth while?

And Yet More Speed

FOUR British express trains established new speed records on July 18th last. The following were the notable performances of the four trains:

	From	To	Miles	Minutes
Train	Wilmslow	London (Mancunian)	177	172
Train	Crewe	Willesden	152½	142
Train	(Liverpool)	London	392	446½
Train	(Flying Scotsman)	Glasgow	400	458
Train	(Royal Scot)			

All four trains reached their terminals ahead of time on their maiden trips. The Flying Scotsman stepped up to 83 miles per hour in places, the run of 392 miles made non-stop. The Royal Scot made one stop only, at Carlisle, in the 400 miles. On the two longer runs, relief crews rode in the baggage van, taking their places without change of speed.

Another world record with a speed boat was made on Loch Lomond, Scotland, on July 18, when Mr. Kaye Don put Miss England III over the course at a speed of 119.81 miles per hour. The Miss Eng-

land III is fitted with two Rolls Royce engines with a combined horse-power of 4,000. Don was born in Ireland, is 38 years old, served with the Royal Flying Force in the Great War, then took to motor-cycle and motor-car racing, his motor-cycle track record of 137.58 miles per hour was at the top until last year, when Sir Henry Birkin put the record up to 137.96 miles per hour.

Great Britain claims three world's records, air, land and water. The air record is that of Lieutenant Stainforths, 407.5 miles per hour. The land record was made by Sir Malcomb Campbell's car, the Blue Bird, 246.09 miles per hour. Light still travels at 186,000 miles per second. What next?

How the Illinois Settlement Was Made

THE Illinois Miner, the organ of District No. 12, in its issue of August 13, published the following article under the caption "Flash!":

"Just before mailing this issue, word comes that the tellers were held up and robbed of the return and tally sheets of the referendum vote on the tentative wage scale. Two men stopped State Mine Union Tellers Orlie Blackman and George Gee, who were taking a short-cut through an alley to the miners' building in order to avoid the mob which had congregated around the building ever since the tellers arrived at Springfield to count the vote, muttering and threatening. The very presence of the mob was considered as an indication that trouble was brewing.

"The hold-up men were described by the two tellers as 'a tall man over six feet two, wearing dark clothing, and a smaller man'. The taller of the two stopped the tellers, shoved his coat in front of him and apparently had a gun in his pocket. The other grabbed the bundle containing the referendum return and tally sheets. They escaped in an automobile.

"This is a fitting climax to a campaign of terrorism that has been carried from the field to district headquarters. Mobs of thousands have milled over the state, breaking up meetings, stoning cars, threatening murder, terrorizing and intimidating men from voting their honest sentiments.

"Congregation of the mob around the miners' building is simply an extension of what has been going on to intimidate the district officers and district tellers. Apparently when they saw they could not do this they were willing to do almost anything in order to accomplish their purpose of preventing the ratification of the tentative agreement to prevent the reopening of the Illinois mines and the return to work of the thousands of idle

miners who have not worked for more than four months, thus driving the coal business of Illinois to the non-union fields of Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia and Southern Indiana.

"Every one knows that the non-union mines and railroads interested could well afford to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to keep the Illinois mines idle or to have them work under a non-competitive wage scale, which means 'idleness by agreement', so that the non-union mines could continue to get the Illinois markets.

"It is a terrible situation. Men, women and children by the thousands are undergoing terrible suffering; the industry bankrupt and dying, the one remaining hope, that of holding the organization in Illinois intact, its destruction meaning practically the death of the bituminous coal miners' union. The state and the large cities are practically bankrupt in their effort to feed the unemployed and are at the end of their rope, with the nation almost in the same condition.

"It makes a fitting place for the communist mob to carry into effect its program of destruction, deluding and deceiving others who do not understand, into following them.

"We must meet this situation to save our organization. The next steps are undecided, but something must be done.

"The tyranny and destruction of mob rule must be ended!"

Rotten Advertising

AN ADVERTISING man recently said, "One of the most consistent charges leveled against the American commonwealth, both at home and abroad, concerns the blatancy, vulgarity and charlatanism of our industrial life." The gentleman is right. The offences above listed find full expression in our newspaper, magazine and billboard advertising.

One has only to glance through the advertising pages of the printed matter that now comes into nearly every home, to see how rottenly specious we have become. Take cigarette advertising for an example. Two or three years ago, the campaign to make all American women users of tobacco was started, the movement an insidious one, beginning with a girl, always beautiful, modest looking, with a package of fags somewhere on the picture, the girl however not smoking. The next stage was accomplished by adding a good looking youth to the ensemble who was smoking. The third stage was that of the girl handing the youth a cigarette, she, however, not as yet smoking. Other and more comprehensive scenes were pictured, high tide finally reached in the advertisement of today, which

depicts a girl clad only in the merest excuse for covering, she lying on the sand, while a youth, clad in yachting clothes, sits beside her, the question before the house, "Do you inhale?"

Other vendors of tobacco have done their full part to cheapen humanity, young womanhood in particular; one company whose slogan is "roll your own", expanding its "bull" advertisement to include a female boyine whose appreciation of the gentleman cow behind the fence, finds expression in the title of a selection from an erstwhile musical number that was exceedingly popular two score years ago.

All America was befoozled a generation back by cure-all medicines which did not cure, but with that line of fraud done to death, a new crop of mixtures has sprung up, the advertising published to force their sale employing methods quite as insidious as that used by the tobacco people. These mixtures are recommended to allay B. O. and halitosis. The B. O. complaint could be cured by more frequent bathing, and the halitosis (unpleasant breath) by more frequent use of a tooth brush, refraining from consuming limburger cheese, green onions (in season), and bootleg whiskey. American maidenhood is urged to avoid B. O. and halitosis if they expect to capture a husband. We might refer to other compounds advertised for the use of women under certain very personal conditions, but as this is a reputable publication, we refrain. We do, however, wish to say that the so-called "Million Dollar Leg Contest" recently held in Rock Springs was an enterprise that might have been dispensed with, without loss to the community.

The remedy for this excess of libidinous advertising on the part of predatory industry, like the correction of all other abuses, rests with the people. We will quote the advertising man again. "Let every person who feels himself concerned in this matter, make a resolve not to buy any more goods which are advertised in an unseemly or unethical way." It is up to us. You are us.

Wanted, a Party

The following letter was reputed to have been sent to his home town paper by a resident of a small town in the Middle West:

Dear Mr. Editor:

There seems to be so much talk about our so-called Republican prosperity, I believe 'tis my duty to write my views on the same and help analyze the situation as far as possible so's we can make up our minds we had auto change our ways of living and so forth.

I have taken my own case for instance. I see my mistakes, and many others have acted likewise.

I bought a Ford instead of a farm and it is worn out, but the farm I figured on is still O. K. I invested in a radio instead of a cow, and the radio gives static instead of milk.

I am feeding five nice hounds which answer to the names of Red, Red Wing, Slobber, Jake and Bayrum, instead of five pigs. I had our piano tuned instead of the well cleaned out. I spent all my cash in 1928 and used my credit in 1929, and traded up my future wages on installments in 1930, so hard times caught me in bad shape last fall.

If I had spent my last ten dollars for flour and meat instead of gas and oil, I would have been O. K. I built a nice garage last year instead of covering my barn, and I loafed in a mountain two weeks instead of being in the pasture fixin' it so's my cow won't get out, but she is dry and mortgaged to boot for two blankets my wife bought from an agent instead of paying the preacher.

I'm on a cash basis now, but ain't got no cash. I am tied to the end of my rope and the man I am working for is busted on account of nobody wouldn't pay him and his cotton won't sell 'cause nobody won't buy no cotton clothes; all the gals wear slick, silky underwear right here on our cotton patches. I had \$4.00 saved up for a rainy day; it turned dry and I spent the \$4.00 for two inner tubes.

I tried hard to make both ends meet with a turnip patch, but when I got turnips ready to sell, everybody else was selling turnips for nothing, and the market was glutted. I am worried plum to the bone and my wife's kinfolks are coming over next Tuesday to spend two weeks.

Write or 'phone if you hear of any relief from the government coming down my way, and I am willing to be either a Democrat or a Republican for a few weeks if that will help out any.

AN UP-TO-DATE WILL *The Congregationalist.*

A merchant, being told he had only a few days to live, called his lawyer and said:

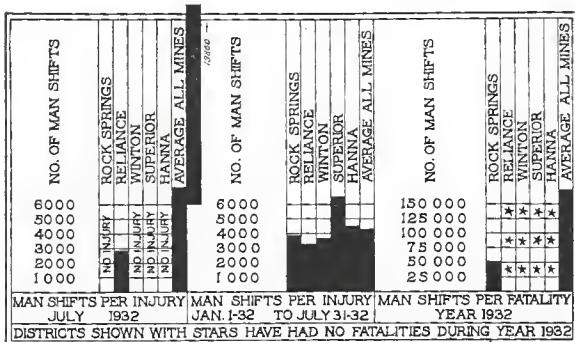
"Make my will so my overdraft at the bank goes to my wife—she can explain it. My equity in my car to my son—he will have to go to work to keep up the payments. Give my goodwill to the supply houses—they took some awful chances on me and are entitled to something. My equipment you can give to the junk man—he has had his eye on it for several years. I want six of my creditors for pallbearers—they have carried me so long they might as well finish the job."

He rounded the bend close on to forty. A sudden skid, and the car overturned. They found themselves sitting together unhurt, alongside the completely wrecked car. He put his arm lovingly about her waist, but she pulled it away.

"It's all very nice," she sighed, "but wouldn't it have been simpler to run out of gas?"

Make It Safe

July Accident Graph



THE inevitable almost happened in July, that is, we had only two accidents which caused a loss of 29 days to the injured workmen. This is, no doubt, the best safety record that we have had for many months, having worked 19,860 manshifts per serious injury. By doing this, we have demonstrated that in the near future we can go an entire month without having a lost-time injury.

Several months ago the idea of having only one serious accident in the ten mines that are now operating seemed almost an impossibility, but the fact remains that it can be done, if every one tries to work safely.

While the safety record for the month of July is good, it must be remembered that to get really satisfactory results all mines must work over a comparatively long period of time and have no accidents before a record is established. In 1931 one of the Coal Companies in the Rocky Mountain region, was awarded the "Sentinels of Safety" trophy in the bituminous division of the National Safety Competition. One of the mines, in connection with which this award was made, actually operated for a period of 445 days without having a lost-time accident. This was the No. 1 Mine of the Phelps-Dodge Corporation located at Dawson, New Mexico. That is a real record and one to be very proud of. If Dawson can do this, we certainly can accomplish the same thing.

Safety is a peculiar commodity in that the more you buy the less it costs. Some of our men think

it costs a lot in time, energy and effort. They fail to realize that the people who pay the most for it are those who try to get along without it.

Let every one remember that there are no rest periods for safety, no vacations and no official "leave of absence". Just remember that "When Safety's away, there's a man injured and all concerned have a big bill to pay."

BY MINES

JULY, 1932

Place	Man-shifts	Injuries	Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4...	1,437	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8...	1,723	0	No Injury
Rock Springs Outside	1,542	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	2,126	1	2.126
Reliance Outside....	734	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	2,310	0	No Injury
Winton Outside	775	0	No Injury
Superior "B"	1,519	0	No Injury
Superior "C"	1,289	0	No Injury
Superior "D"	31	0	No Injury
Superior "E"	1,591	0	No Injury
Superior Outside	1,341	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 2.....	489	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....	1,451	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 6.....	95	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	1,407	0	No Injury

BY MINES

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO JULY 31, 1932

Place	Man-shifts	Injuries	Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4...	16,247	5	3,249
Rock Springs No. 8...	23,573	7	3,367
Rock Springs Outside	11,375	1	11,375
Reliance No. 1.....	14,689	4	3,672
Reliance Outside ...	4,980	2	2,490
Winton No. 1.....	23,220	8	2,902
Winton Outside.....	6,357	0	No Injury

SERIOUS AND MINOR ACCIDENTS IN JULY, 1932

Name	Nature of Injury	Period of Disability	District
John Seppa	Abrasion of eye and contusion of side of face.	27 days	Reliance No. 1 Mine
John Kivi	Contusion of instep, left foot.	2 days	Hanna No. 4 Mine

Accidents, and Man-Hours Worked, at Wyoming Coal Mines During the Calendar Year 1931

Reprinted from United States Bureau of Mines Health and Safety Statistics Bulletin No. 1.

LARGER productivity per man-hour of work by the average employee in the coal mines of Wyoming in 1931, gave that State a more favorable per-million-ton accident rate than that which prevailed in 1930, according to final figures prepared by the United States Bureau of Mines from reports received from mining companies and from the State Mine Inspector. A marked reduction was reported in the number of deaths and injuries from accidents at the mines, but an even greater decrease was reported in the number of man-hours of work performed during the year; hence the number of accidents per million man-hours of work was a shade higher than in the preceding year, 123.0 as compared with 121.7. These rates cover deaths and all injuries that disabled an employee for more than the remainder of the day on which the accident occurred. The average workman was employed 1,233 hours (154 days) during the year as compared with 1,506 hours (188 days) in 1930. The amount of work performed by all men at all

coal mines within the State was the equivalent of 5,868,304 man-hours, a decrease of 25 per cent from the volume of employment in the previous year. The average number of employees was 4,759, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 5,216.

Sweetwater county, the largest coal-producing county in the State, had an accident rate of 146 accidents per million man-hours of work as compared with 141 in the year before. Lincoln county's rate was 89 as compared with 84. Sheridan county had a rate of 71 as against 77 in the preceding year; the rate for Carbon county was 120 as against 181; Hot Springs county 133 as compared with 110.

Similar figures for other States are being prepared on a uniform basis by the Bureau of Mines so that comparable accident rates may be available for coal mines in all States.

Detailed figures for the various coal-producing counties in Wyoming are contained in the accompanying table.

County	Killed	Injured				Rate per million man-hours	
		Perm. Total Disab.	Perm. Partial Disab.	Temporary	Total	Killed	Injured
Carbon	—	—	1	51	52	—	120.252
Converse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hot Springs....	1	—	—	73	73	1.802	131.545
Johnson	—	—	—	1	1	—	41.597
Lincoln	4	—	3	75	78	4.341	84.659
Sheridan	1	—	—	29	29	2.355	68.306
Sweetwater	9	1	17	467	485	2.661	143.419
Other 1/	—	1	—	3	4	—	34.197
<i>Total</i>	15	2	21	699	722	2.556	123.034

County	Rates Per Million Tons		Tons Per Man-Hour	Man-hrs. Per Ton	Average Hours Per Day	Average hours Per Man Per Year
	Killed	Injured				
Carbon	—	114.365	1.051	0.951	8.00	1,481
Converse	—	—	.170	5.895	8.00	821
Hot Springs...	3.798	277.265	.474	2.108	8.00	821
Johnson	—	77.561	.536	1.865	8.01	962
Lincoln	6.597	128.644	.658	1.520	8.00	1,474
Sheridan	1.770	51.329	1.331	.751	8.00	1,036
Sweetwater ...	3.053	164.505	.872	1.147	8.00	1,293
Other 1/	—	28.333	1.207	.829	8.00	1,158
<i>Total</i>	3.004	144.583	.851	1.175	8.00	1,233

1/ Includes Big Horn, Campbell, Fremont, Park, Teton, and Uinta counties.

NOTE: Slight differences, if any, between accident figures published by the United States Bureau of Mines and those published by the mine officials of some States are due to differences in defining a mine accident or to variations in classes of mines canvassed.

Superior "B"	11,932	1	11,932
Superior "C"	11,453	1	11,453
Superior "D"	216	0	No Injury
Superior "E"	12,716	4	3,179
Superior Outside	9,141	1	9,141
Hanna No. 2	5,139	3	1,713
Hanna No. 4	13,763	4	3,441
Hanna No. 6	1,092	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	11,556	0	No Injury

JULY, 1932
BY DISTRICTS

Place	Man-shifts	Injuries	Man-shifts	Per Injury
Rock Springs	4,702	0	No Injury	
Reliance	2,860	1	2,860	
Winton	3,085	0	No Injury	
Superior	5,771	0	No Injury	
Hanna	3,442	0	No Injury	
<i>All Districts</i>	19,860	1	19,860	

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO JULY 31, 1932

Place	Man-shifts	Injuries	Man-shifts	Per Injury
Rock Springs	51,194	13	3,938	
Reliance	19,669	6	3,278	
Winton	29,576	8	3,684	
Superior	45,458	7	6,494	
Hanna	31,550	7	4,507	
<i>All Districts</i>	177,447	41	4,328	



July Accidents

KEEP YOUR NAME OFF THIS LIST.

JOHN SEPPA—Miner, *Reliance No. 1 Mine*. Abrasion of eye-ball, contusion of side of face, and eyebrow. Period of disability 27 days. As he stooped over to pick up his powder box, a piece of coal bumped off the rib and struck him in the face.

This accident, under present conditions, was unavoidable. However, similar mishaps can be avoided when the correct type of goggle is worn at all times in sections of a mine where the danger of flying particles of coal is encountered.

John's injury was the only one during the month of July that caused more than seven days' lost time.

The Value of a Finger

NATURE GAVE YOU A GOOD CROP—TAKE CARE OF THEM.

You have eight fingers and two thumbs 'at the termination of each arm. This is an ample stock. Like anything else possessed in quantities the value of fingers decreases accordingly. You are not required to use all fingers at one time. There are many occasions where the unused fingers appear an obstacle. But there are more times that you need all the fingers you have and occasionally an extra one would prove of assistance. Think of that the next time you get a bug down your back or up your trouser leg. One sometimes thinks that the loss of a finger would not prove a serious handicap. It is not fatal but it is inconvenient.

HELP YOU SEE

Fingers do more than help you pick up objects, they help you see. You perform countless acts with your fingers without using your eyes. They are an invaluable aid in this. By sense of feel you apprehend location of articles without the least aid from your eyes. This is especially true in the dark or when you are tracing a runaway collar button under a remote corner of the dresser. There are thousands of useful services of fingers unaided by eyesight. The simplest personal necessities demonstrate the useful value of all the fingers nature has blessed us with. Your morning shave, adjusting your collar button, tying your shoes, your necktie or picking up a pin are daily proofs.

DON'T MINIMIZE 'THEIR VALUE'

Then again any injury, however slight to a finger, reminds you of the fact that you are seriously hampered in performing the slightest act.

Don't minimize the value of fingers because nature has provided a good crop. Especial care and protection are necessary when working around machinery.

Remember a lost finger is like a snow flake in the river, lost forever. Your hands may not be beautiful, few hands are, but they are useful, and they are less useful when a few fingers are missing.

Engineering Department

Little Known Lightning

By D. C. McKEEHAN.

STRANGE manifestations of lightning and kindred phenomena are reported every year; not merely by unscientific observers, whose senses might readily deceive them, but also by trained men of science. One of the most fantastical cases hitherto described was witnessed as recently as October 3, 1927, by the German meteorologist, Dr. Walter Knoche, while traveling down the Rio Paraguay, enroute from Asuncion to Buenos Aires.

There had been a great drought in the surrounding country, where not a drop of rain had fallen for months. At seven in the evening, without the slightest warning, a tremendous electric storm began. It did not approach, it was instantly there, and it was there as far as the eye could reach on all sides and in the zenith. It would have been hopeless to attempt to count even approximately the number of lightning flashes. Some of these were like ordinary streak lightning, but reddish yellow in color, while others, almost equally frequent, were dazzling white flashes of "beaded lightning"; a form of discharge occasionally reported by other observers, but never before as appearing at frequent intervals in a single thunder storm. This phenomena is also called "pearl lightning" as it resembles a string of glowing pearls. See Picture No. 2 Group One.

The clouds were bordered by brilliant sheet lightning, and among them were seen curious rapidly moving orange-colored discharges, like cylindrical masses of glowing gas, that seemed to set the whole sky afire for two or three seconds at a time. Even stranger were flashes that rotated like pyrotechnical pinwheels. At the height of the storm hundreds of luminous arcs were seen crowded together near the zenith, and their light was so blinding that the observer had to close his eyes. For hours, with all this lightning, no thunder was heard. A ghastly quiet prevailed, not a breath of air stirred, no rain fell. At 1:30 a. m. thunder began abruptly and was then almost continuous until 4 a. m. The storm ended or else the steamer passed out of it at 8 o'clock; thirteen hours after it began.

Dr. Knoche is one of several scientific writers who have described the spectacular silent electric discharges known as "Andes lights" or "Andes lightning" seen at times along the lofty crest of the South American cordilleras and occasionally reported from the mountains in other parts of the world. The mountains seem to act as gigantic lightning-rods, giving rise to more or less continuous diffuse discharges between themselves and the

clouds, with intermittent outbursts simulating the beams of a great searchlight or forming a crown of streamers around a peak. Local tradition in the Andean countries ascribes these lights to the glow of volcanoes, but the published description and drawings leave no doubt that they are electrical.

Picture No. 5, Group 2, shows this outstanding lightning mystery "The Andes Lights", over a peak in the Chilean Andes. These spectacular displays along the crest of the Andes are visible for hundreds of miles. They are supposed to be a kind of sheet lightning, or St. Elmo's fire on a colossal scale. Less remarkable displays have been seen in other parts of the world, including the Alps.

Science explains the "Andes Lights" as examples of St. Elmo's fire on a stupendous scale. This so-called "fire" is an extremely well-known phenomenon, consisting of a brush discharge from pointed objects occurring during thunder-storms, and also during snow-storms or dust-storms. It is a visible leakage of electricity into the surrounding air, altogether similar in character to the corona seen at night along a transmission line carrying a high-voltage current.

The ordinary brushes of St. Elmo's fire—often called "corposants"—are from a fraction of an inch to a few inches in length, but they are at times so numerous as to form collectively a brilliant display. In February, 1929, they were so bright at the summit of Pike's Peak that, seen at Colorado Springs, 14 miles away, they were mistaken for signals made by hikers stranded on the winter-bound peak, and an aeroplane was sent to investigate. During the great eruption of Krakatoa, in 1883, the spars of ships for scores of miles around the volcano were studded with corposants, and one captain, who was ten miles from the eruption, reported a "peculiar pinky flame coming from the clouds, which seemed to touch the mastheads and yardarms."

On the other hand the accounts of glows over the Andes recall descriptions published half a century ago, of the luminous fogs, which he identified with the aurora, crowning the summits of mountains in Spitsbergen and Lapland. The true aurora is supposed to be a discharge of the vacuum-tube type confined to the highly rarefied gases of the upper atmosphere—where it has, moreover, been definitely located by hundreds of photographic measurements—yet there are innumerable reports by eye-witnesses of aurora-like glows seen apparently close to the earth's surface; even, in some cases, enveloping the observers. Picture No. 7, Group 2, shows an artificial St. Elmo's fire

made by a corona on a wire carrying a high-voltage current.

The question now arises: Is ball lightning a particular variety of St. Elmo's fire? Science is not skeptical about the existence of ball lightning, though many reported cases may be explained as the results of optical illusions; especially "persistence of vision" after the observer's eye has been dazzled by an ordinary lightning flash. Other cases, including many known from the unimpeachable testimony of scientific witnesses, yield the following generalized description:

Ball lightning occurs during thunder storms, being more frequent toward the end of the storm, and more frequent, in proportion to their number, in winter than in summer thunder storms. It usually takes the form of a reddish, luminous ball or hollow sphere, from four to eight inches in diameter. A hissing, humming or fluttering sound often accompanies it. The time the ball remains visible varies from a small fraction of a second to several minutes, but in the majority of cases is only a few seconds. The ball may first be seen emerging from the base of a cloud, or it may form in mid-air, or, again, it may suddenly appear resting on some object. Frequently, but not always, its appearance follows immediately after a stroke of ordinary lightning. The ball may disappear silently, or with a slight crack, or, in some cases, with a deafening explosion.

Ball lightning is a long-standing scientific mystery, and though many tentative explanations have been proposed for it, none has ever been very widely accepted. One scientist will tell you that it is a mass of atmospheric gas—perhaps nitrogen—

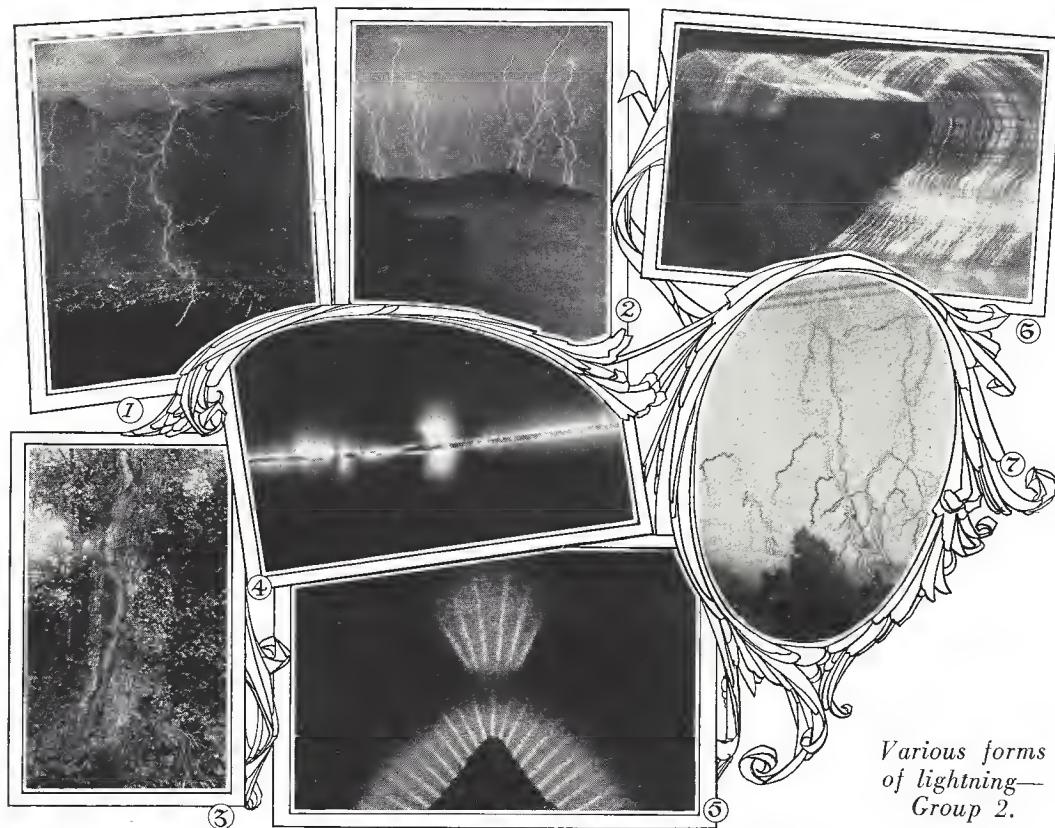
made to glow by the intense discharge of a lightning flash. Another scientist will tell you that he believes the balls to consist of ozone, which is known to be formed from the oxygen of the air when lightning passes through it, causing the so-called "sulphureous" smell observed near lightning flashes. Still another scientist regards the substance as an unknown chemical compound, of atmospheric origin, which he calls "fulminating matter." Another explains the balls as vortex rings of ions, and another as charged water bubbles, analogous to soap bubbles.

Dr. W. J. Humphreys has championed the idea that ordinary streak lightning, rocket lightning and ball lightning are similar phenomena, differing from one another only in the rate at which the visible lightning channel is built up in the air. In rocket lightning, according to this view, it advances at moderate speed, while in ball lightning it comes nearly or quite to a halt, temporarily, and then either fades out or ends as a violent disruptive discharge.

The baskets of balloons have sometimes been observed, during thunder-storms, to be studded with corposants. This fact suggests the possibility that the supposed balls of lightning may be small, solid particles, falling rapidly or slowly through the air, or borne along by the wind, while emitting brush discharges identical with St. Elmo's fire. Another photograph of this is seen in the Picture No. 4, Group 1. This is St. Elmo's fire shown at an Alpine hut. The atmosphere contains at all times an endless variety of solid objects, classed collectively as "dust" some of which might, in a suitable electrostatic field, become the sources of



*Various forms of lightning—
Group 1.*



*Various forms
of lightning—
Group 2.*

such discharges. Descriptions of the hissing sound associated with ball lightning agree with the sound produced by St. Elmo's fire. Lastly, if a heavy streak discharge of lightning occurred close to the place where the ball was seen, it might, by neutralizing the field, put an end to the brush discharge, and its attendant clap of thunder could easily be mistaken by the observer for the explosion of the lightning ball.

Pictures showing ball lightning are shown in Group 1. Picture No. 1 is from a painting by Eustache Lesueur, this painting hangs in the Louvre and is entitled "The Mass of St. Martin." Picture No. 3 is known as a celebrated case of Ball Lightning and caused the death of the Russian physicist, Richmann, August 6, 1753. Picture No. 5 shows Ball Lightning entering a house.

The luminous phenomena of the atmosphere still affords a vast field for speculation. What, for example, is "will-o'-the-wisp"? The old chemical explanations, still found in reference books, are wholly inadequate to account for it, and the subject has been almost completely ignored by science for many years.

Lightning, however, is, in many of its aspects, decidedly less mysterious than it was a generation or so ago. Engineering studies have lately furnished quite trustworthy figures concerning the electrical quantities involved in the ordinary flashes of the thunder-storm. Oscillograph records, com-

bined with other evidence, prove that the electric stream of a lightning stroke flows as a direct current and not, as was once generally supposed, as an alternating one. The current does not reverse its direction, but there is evidence that it flows in a series of rapid pulsations.

High speed photography and the revolving camera have shown how lightning builds up its ionized path through the air and have also proved that a large proportion of flashes occur as a number of successive discharges along a common path, with a total duration sometimes amounting to half a second or more. Lateral drifting of the path by the wind while discharges are in progress produce the appearance of "ribbon lightning" to the eye, while in photography the same effect may be due to a movement of the camera.

Lightning has been reported of all colors—blue, golden, red, green, etc. Spectroscopic evidence, however, indicates that most lightning flashes are either approximately white or rose-colored. White lightning is seen when the discharge passes through air containing little or no rain, and its color is due to the light given out by oxygen and nitrogen, the two chief gases of the atmosphere. When lightning passes through rain it often has a reddish tinge, owing to the light produced by hydrogen, one of the elements of water. Lightning seen at a distance may look yellow because the violet and blue portions of the light do not pass

through a great extent of atmosphere so readily as do the yellow and red.

Picture No. 1, Group 2, is a most unusual picture of lightning. It was taken July 5, 1930, from a mountain overlooking the city of Innsbruck, Austria. A lofty chain of the Alps forms the background. Note that the main discharge comes down to the ground but the numerous branches terminate in mid-air.

The middle picture of Group 2, No. 4, shows lightning on a lake in Hungary. This was taken in August, 1928. The shutter of the camera was left open only thirty seconds to get this picture during an unusually intense thunder-storm.

Picture No. 3, Group 2, is where the lightning discharge came down the trunk of an elm tree in England.

In this group at the upper right, Picture No. 6, is seen a twisted flash of multiple lightning. About forty successive discharges are revealed.

NOTE: This article was compiled from an article entitled "Little Known Lightning" written by Calvin Frazer, published in the January number of the magazine of the Taylor Instrument Companies, and appears here with their consent.

Coal Mine Maintenance Simplified by the Use of Oxy-Acetylene Gas and Electric Arc Welding

By C. E. SWANN

ONLY a few years ago the breaking of an iron casting, a tooth out of a gear wheel or any ordinary break down in a machine or steel structure was a very difficult thing to repair and many times called for a temporary repair of the broken part by makeshift methods until a new part could be secured from the manufacturer and installed, but oxy-acetylene gas and electric arc welding have completely changed these conditions.

Welding with gases and electricity are relatively new processes but we now enjoy the benefits of more than a decade of scientific research in their application. In recent years welding has been successfully applied to the construction of steel buildings and bridges replacing the old riveting method in use for centuries. Noise elimination, economies, and ease of application are a few reasons for adoption by the structural steel industry as well as for general repair work.

Welding came to the attention of engineers during the world war as an aid in shipbuilding. Prior to this time, it had been used with varied success in repair work particularly on the railroads. Good welds could be produced under certain conditions, whereas poor welds resulted in others. Welding experts were unable to give satisfactory reasons. Investigations started during the war were continued. With the organization of the American Welding Society and its research department, the

American Bureau of Welding, this research work began to show practical results.

Gas and arc welding were a radical departure from accepted practices and with the varying results obtained under different conditions it is not to be wondered at that structural engineers and master mechanics generally were slow to accept this new process until it was proved to be a thoroughly practical method of procedure under average conditions found on their work.

Leading structural engineers a few years ago began to study the application of welding to the fabrication of steel structures. Investigators in this country and in Australia undertook tests. A few important structures were fabricated by welding, including some gas holders in Australia, some small ships here and in Europe, and a few small buildings in this country and in England.

An outstanding contribution to the extension of welding in structural work was the five-year program of the Structural Steel Welding Committee. Its scope and thoroughness commanded the attention of architects and engineers. It involved the fabrication and testing of several thousand specimens welded by 61 welders, at 39 shops and tested at 24 laboratories, including college and commercial institutions, and the United States Bureau of Standards. This research disclosed no harmful effect on the base metal due to welding and was one of the prime factors in convincing practical construction men that this process merited their approval and use.

Since that time, 2,495 specimens indicated that joints commercially welded by qualified welders may be expected to possess strength within 12 per cent of general average results, and that engineers and architects may feel secure in expecting, in their completed structures, the strength required.

A few random instances will bring out these advantages. A new hotel building had to be erected at Hot Springs, Virginia, between two existing structures. It was necessary to avoid the noise of riveting. This structure was twelve stories and was the first so-called "tier building" of this size to be welded. A five-story heavy duty warehouse was constructed by American Bridge Company for Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company. The continuity of beams and girders which was provided resulted in a 12 per cent saving of steel.

A ten-story office building in Cleveland, housing physicians and dentists, was enlarged without disturbing the occupants. The gas torch and the electric arc made this possible, thus saving the owners thousands of dollars in rentals. It was necessary to make only small openings in the old walls uncovering the face of the old steel where the connections were to be made. Much wrecking was eliminated.

The Pediatric Building, Boston City Hospital, a ten-story steel structure, was the first all welded

(Please turn to page 373)

The Trial of Jesus

By A LAYMAN

LEAVING the Garden of Gethsemane, the soldiers who had seized Jesus led the way across Brook-Kedrow, thence upward among the tombs that line the road around Mount Moriah, arriving at last at the palace occupied by the High-Priests.

"John XVIII, 12-24.

So the band and the chief captain and the officers of the Jews, seized Jesus and bound Him, and led Him to Annas first; for he was father-in-law to Caiaphas, which was High-Priest that year. Now Caiaphas was he which gave counsel to the Jews, that it was expedient that one man should die for the people."

The Sanhedrin of which Annas was at one time its sovereign High-Priest was the last Judaic institution to preserve its authority. Its seventy-one members were required to interpret the Law and to pass judgment on the more important cases brought before it—in substance, it was in a sense a Parliament making laws, a Court of Justice, and a supreme resort of instruction for all Judea. Said to have been founded by Moses, its authority was absolute for four hundred years. Without definite authority, Annas presumed to question Jesus.

"John XVIII, 12-24.

The High-Priest therefore asked Jesus of His disciples, and of His teaching.

Jesus answered him, I have spoken openly to the world; I even taught in synagogues, and in the temple, where all the Jews come together; and in secret spake I nothing. Why askest thou Me? Ask them that have heard Me, what I have spake unto them: behold, these know the things which I said.

And when He had said this, one of the officers standing by struck Jesus with his hand, saying, Answerest thou the High-Priest so? Jesus answered him, If I have spoken evil, bear witness of the evil: but if well, why smitest thou Me?

Annas therefore sent him bound unto Caiaphas the High-Priest."

In questioning Jesus, Annas was not so much concerned with the thought that the teachings of the Christ were false, or even disconcerting. Many prophets and preachers had appeared from time to time whose utterances were at variance with the old doctrines. However, certain adventurous men had before attempted attacks on the Roman government to the disadvantage of the Priesthood. The Jews had no love for the Roman government. No people feel kindly toward their conquerors, but any general uprising might bring down upon the Jewish people additional hardships, and so Annas thought of Jesus as just another one of the many dangerous disturbers that had appeared to subtly preach and teach treason.

When Jesus was brought into the presence of

the Sanhedrin which was holding a night session with Caiaphas, the son-in-law of Annas, presiding, He immediately sensed the fact that He was in a hostile atmosphere.

"Mark XIV, 53-59.

Now the chief priests and the whole council sought witness against Jesus to put Him to death; and found it not. For many bare false witness against Him, and their witness agreed not together.

And there stood up certain, and bare false witness against Him, saying, We heard Him say, I will destroy this temple that is made with hands, and in three days I will build another made without hands. And not even so did their witness agree together."

"Matthew XXVI, 62-68.

And the High-Priest stood up, and said unto Him, Answerest Thou nothing? What is it which these witness against Thee?

But Jesus held His peace.

And the High-Priest said unto Him, I adjure Thee by the living God, that Thou tell us whether Thou be the Christ, the Son of God.

Jesus saith unto him, Thou hast said: nevertheless I say unto you, Henceforth ye shall see the Son of man sitting at the right hand of power, and coming on the clouds of heaven."

Commenting on the farcical trial of Jesus before the Sanhedrin, a writer once said:

"They had come to ratify with a cloak of legality the decree of murder already written on their hearts. These delegates from the Temple, from the School and the Bank, burned with impatience to confirm, each for his own reasons their revengeful sentence. The great room of the council, already full of people, was like a den of were-wolves. The new day showed itself hesitatingly; the orange-colored tongues of the torches were scarcely visible in the dim light of dawn. In this sinister half-shadow the Jews were waiting; aged, portly, hook-nosed, harsh, beetle-browed, wrapped in their white cloaks, their heads covered, stroking their venerable beards, with choleric eyes, seated in a half circle, they seemed a council of sorcerers awaiting a living offering. The air was heavy and dense as in a charnel house."

During the night that Jesus stood trial twice, by Annas and Caiaphas, the bitter prophecy of the Saviour came to pass; Peter, the leader among the Twelve, denied Him thrice. After Peter had said to Jesus, "If all shall be offended in Thee, I will never be offended," Jesus answered, saying, "Verily I say unto thee, that this night, before the cock crow, thou shalt deny Me thrice."

When Jesus was seized by the soldiers and minor priests in the Garden, it will be recalled that His

disciples all fled. Two of the Apostles, after recovering from their terror, retraced the way along which they had fled in order that they might again be with Jesus. Peter, still hesitant, followed slowly and at a distance; John, the best beloved of Jesus, went ahead, falling in with a troop of armed men. Courageous, loyal, John pushed past the guards, entering the palace with Jesus while Peter remained without in the darkness of the courtyard. Here a young servant woman saw Peter, saying to him, "Are you not one of this man's disciples?" Peter answered in the negative and moved away into the darkness. A few moments later this same woman approached a fire made from brushwood, which the guards had lighted in the courtyard to drive off the chill of the night. Crouched over the fire was Peter, warming his hands while awaiting the result of the questioning that was taking place inside the palace. The keen-eyed woman saw Peter with the firelight on his face and for the second time, she challenged him, saying, "You were with Jesus of Nazareth." Peter, in the hearing of all, said, "I do not know what you mean to assert." The servant woman was not to be denied, so she turned toward the other and said, "Certainly, I know he was with Him." And Peter made his third denial, "I do not even know Him." Frightened, remorseful, Peter rose to walk away from the throng.

"Luke XXII, 60-65.

And immediately, while he yet spake, the cock crew, and the Lord turned, and looked upon Peter. And Peter remembered the words of the Lord, how that He said unto him, Before the cock crow this day, thou shall deny Me thrice. And he went out, and wept bitterly."

Failing to confound Jesus, the night session of the Sanhedrin adjourned, and Jesus was turned over to the guards, who at once began their work of torture. They blindfolded His eyes and striking Him with their hands across the mouth, they challenged Him to prophecy. So was He insulted, beaten and abused until daylight came, when the Sanhedrin summoned Him again to appear before them. Before summoning Jesus, the Chief Priests had talked over ways and means for the destruction of the Man who to them was merely a lawless, disturbing charlatan, who might bring down upon them the severity of the Roman government.

"Luke XXII, 66-71.

And as soon as it was day, the assembly of the elders of the people was gathered together, both chief priests and scribes; and they led Him away into their council, saying, If Thou art the Christ, tell us.

But He said unto them, If I tell you, ye will not believe: and if I ask you, ye will not answer. But from henceforth shall the Son of man be seated at the right hand of the power of God.

And they all said, Art Thou then the Son of God? And He said unto them, Ye say that I am.

And they said, What further need have we of witness? for we ourselves have heard from His own mouth."

When Judas found that Jesus was to be brought before Pilate, he stood among the rabble looking intently at the Saviour, bound like a malefactor, soiled, bleeding. Up to this moment he had hoped that somehow Jesus might escape with a scourging rather than death. Crushed with the enormity of his crime, Judas turned toward the priests, crying, "I have sinned in that I betrayed innocent blood." They answered, saying, "What is that to us? See thou to it." Frenzied, despairing, Judas crossed over to the Temple where he cast down the thirty pieces of silver. The priests picked up the coins and glancing at the huge alms coffer that stood without the Temple entrance, one said, "It is not permitted us to put this money into the treasury since it is the price of blood." Judas next quitted the Temple and made his way toward the Fountain of Siloe. Following Brook-Hinnon up the deep and narrow gorge that marks its course, he came to a halt in a clay field, the property of a local potter, and there "he went and hanged himself." With the thirty shekels the Priests bought the potter's field and the body of Judas was placed therein, and the citizens of Jerusalem looked upon this barren plot as accursed ground, reserving it as a place of burial for the criminal, the suicide and the unknown. From that day to this, the place of interment set apart by our great cities for the burial of unfortunates has been called the "potter's field." Such is the force of tradition.

When Jesus appeared before Pilate, He was not as a stranger to the Roman Governor. The preachers of Jesus had reached Pilate's ears and Pilate's wife had in secret learned to worship Jehovah, the God of the Jewish people. Brought before Pilate as He was, His arms pinioned behind Him, the Roman Governor knew that the Sanhedrin desired the Saviour's death. Pilate was moved to pity, and besides he was familiar with the wiles of the Jewish Priesthood. "What do you bring against this man?" he asked. "If this man were not an evil-doer we would not have delivered him up to you," they replied. Pilate made answer, "Take Him yourselves, and judge Him according to your law." Again they answered, that it was not lawful for the Jews to put a man to death. The Roman law reserved the death sentence to the Empire. Pilate, not unlike many occupying high place in this day, was inclined to evade responsibility. He questioned Jesus at length, failing to find cause for condemnation. Then it dawned on him that as Jesus was a Galilean, the problem might be shifted to the shoulders of Herod, under whose jurisdiction Galilee rested, and Herod happened to be at the moment in Jerusalem.

"Luke XXIII, 8-12.

Now when Herod saw Jesus, he was exceeding glad: for he was of a long time

desirous to see Him, because he had heard concerning Him; and he hoped to see some miracle done by Him.

And he questioned Him in many words; but He answered him nothing. And the chief priests and the scribes stood, vehemently accusing Him.

And Herod with his soldiers set Him at nought, and mocked Him, and arraying Him in gorgeous apparel sent Him back to Pilate.

And Herod and Pilate became friends with each other that very day: for before they were at enmity between themselves."

The second step in the greatest tragedy that has ever darkened the pages of history was nearing its end. The wife of Pilate sent a page to her husband with a note reading, "Have thou nothing to do with this just man, for I have suffered many things this night in a dream because of Him." The message did not make Pilate's mind easier. Had not dreams often proved true, and was not Julius Caesar murdered because he neglected Calpurnia, his wife's dream? But the rabble cried out incessantly, "Crucify Him, Crucify Him, Crucify Him." The cries for blood grew in intensity. Pilate made one more effort to salve his conscience by resorting to a custom established by some former Governor. A condemned criminal was always granted a pardon at Passover-time, and so Pilate asked the Priests whom he would release, Barrabas, a robber, or Jesus. Like a roar from the arena the mob, for that was what it had now become, cried, "Give us Barrabas; crucify this Jesus the imposter."

Louder and louder the uproar grew. An old Israelite custom ordained that when the person committing a murder was not discovered for punishment, the judges washed their hands over the body of the victim. So Pilate called for a basin and water, and when it was brought, he washed his hands, saying, "I am innocent of the blood of this just man." Pilate ordered the release of Barrabas, and Christ was led away to Crucifixion.

The oldest creed of the Christian faith is that written originally in Greek by Marcellus, Bishop of Ancyra in the year 340, and which contained these words, "Crucified under Pontius Pilate." By these four words that have passed the lips of countless millions for nearly sixteen centuries, Pilate has been condemned for all eternity.

(To be continued.)

Coal Mine Maintenance Simplified by the Use of Welding

(Continued from page 370)

building in Boston (shop welding and field welding).

With the increased use of arc-welding, in structural steel fabrication and in coal mine repair work, the opinion is sometimes expressed, and possibly more often present in the mind, that a

chance is being taken by employing this process. An investigation of the methods in use will indicate how "chance" is reduced to the point that its consideration does not disturb an assurance of safety.

The personal equation affects this type of construction no more than in some of the types of construction in more common use. For instance, it no longer gives cause for concern in well controlled concrete work. What has been done in this direction with welding?

Obviously the work must be safely designed and as safely executed. The personal equation is no greater in a welded design than in any other.

There are no new mathematics for welded design and the calculation of the necessary amount of weld is as simple if not simpler than for a riveted joint. It is necessary to have the welds properly placed to resist the expected stresses and to arrange the welding for accessibility and economy, with a regard for the capabilities and limitations of the process. One of the best means of acquiring this knowledge, and one that is essential for an inspector, is personal experience. One need not become a qualified welder, but a few weeks actually handling the arc will teach more than volumes of literature.

Around a coal mine the gas and electric welders become very proficient in welding shaker conveyor pans, pipe bends, machinery parts, bonding rails for trolley lines, repairing broken steel shafts or lengthening same, reinforcing weak machinery parts and many other jobs too numerous to mention and have established themselves as an integral part of the coal mining business.

Shade Trees Need Food

Trees which have been transplanted or those which are not in a vigorous growing condition will usually show a decided response to an application of fertilizer, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Fertilizers which give immediate effect include nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia, applied broadcast in the spring or early summer at the rate of 2 to 5 pounds for a medium-sized tree.

The direct effect of such an application usually lasts for only a year, but the indirect effect may be apparent the following year, as it usually stimulates the healing of wounds made by pruning or cavity work. An excess amount of fertilizer or an application late in the season may cause injury by stimulating excessive development of foliage and failure to properly mature the new wood before winter sets in.

GOOD FOR THEM

If the youngster is hungry when he comes home from school give him a slice of bread and butter with sugar sprinkled over the top. It is better for him than store cookies and much easier on the pocketbook.

Annual Awards Made For Gardens

THE annual judging for the garden contest throughout The Union Pacific Coal Company towns was held during the early part of August. The judges' job was an unenviable one, as it was very difficult to award the prizes, and it required the most careful work to decide who were the prize winners. Much thought and study was given to the different arrangements of the gardens with vegetables, flowers, lawn, trees and shrubs alternating.

It is almost unbelievable the number of beautiful gardens that have been developed, when but a few years ago it was thought impossible to grow a flower garden in this part of Wyoming, but hard work, splendid planning and knowing how, together with the Wyoming sunshine, have worked wonders. We would like to mention all who have beautiful gardens, but this would not be practicable on account of the large amount of space required. But to all those who did not win a prize, we say, "Keep up the good work. We congratulate you on your splendid work this year, even though you were not among the prize winners, and no doubt a number of you will be with the prize winners next year."

ROCK SPRINGS

The first prize went to a new contestant this year. Heretofore Mr. Pete Glavata had consistently taken first prize, but this year he was relegated to second place by Mr. Evan Thomas, who lives at 1308 9th Street. Both Evan and Mrs. Thomas have put in some real hard work this year, and the result is apparent in the picture, showing the splendidly arranged garden and the beautiful flowers

and shrubs. We congratulate Mr. Thomas and we are sure that this will not be the last year that he will be shown among the prize winners.

Mr. Pete Glavata, 1204 9th Street, who is shown in the picture, has a most beautiful garden, and it was only by the most careful thought that the judges were able to decide between Mr. Glavata and Mr. Thomas' garden for first place.

The third prize goes to Mr. A. M. Willson, 414 Paulson Street. Mr. and Mrs. Willson are to be congratulated as they are frequently among the prize winners in the contest.

RELIANCE

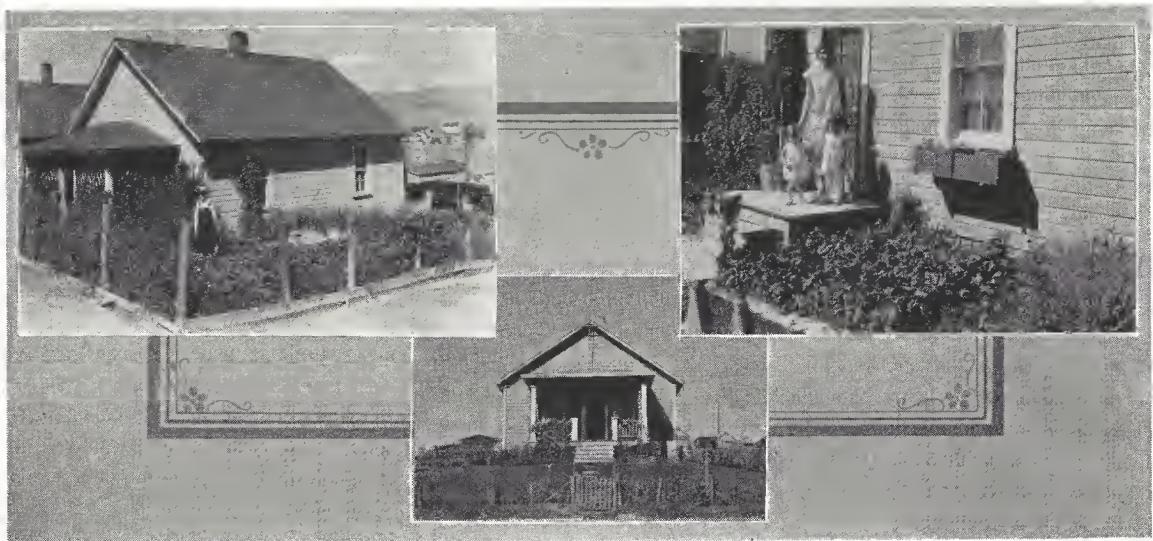
Reliance has some extremely beautiful gardens, and this year Mr. Horace Ainscough again won first prize, as he did a year ago. Miss Ileen Ainscough is shown in the picture. I am sure that Mr. Ainscough is going to continue to put in a lot of work in his garden in order to hold the premier place, but this is going to be a difficult job on account of the many beautiful gardens being developed at Reliance.

Second prize went to Mrs. John Porenta, Mr. Porenta being one of the prize winners last year. Mrs. Porenta and John, Jr., are shown in the picture.

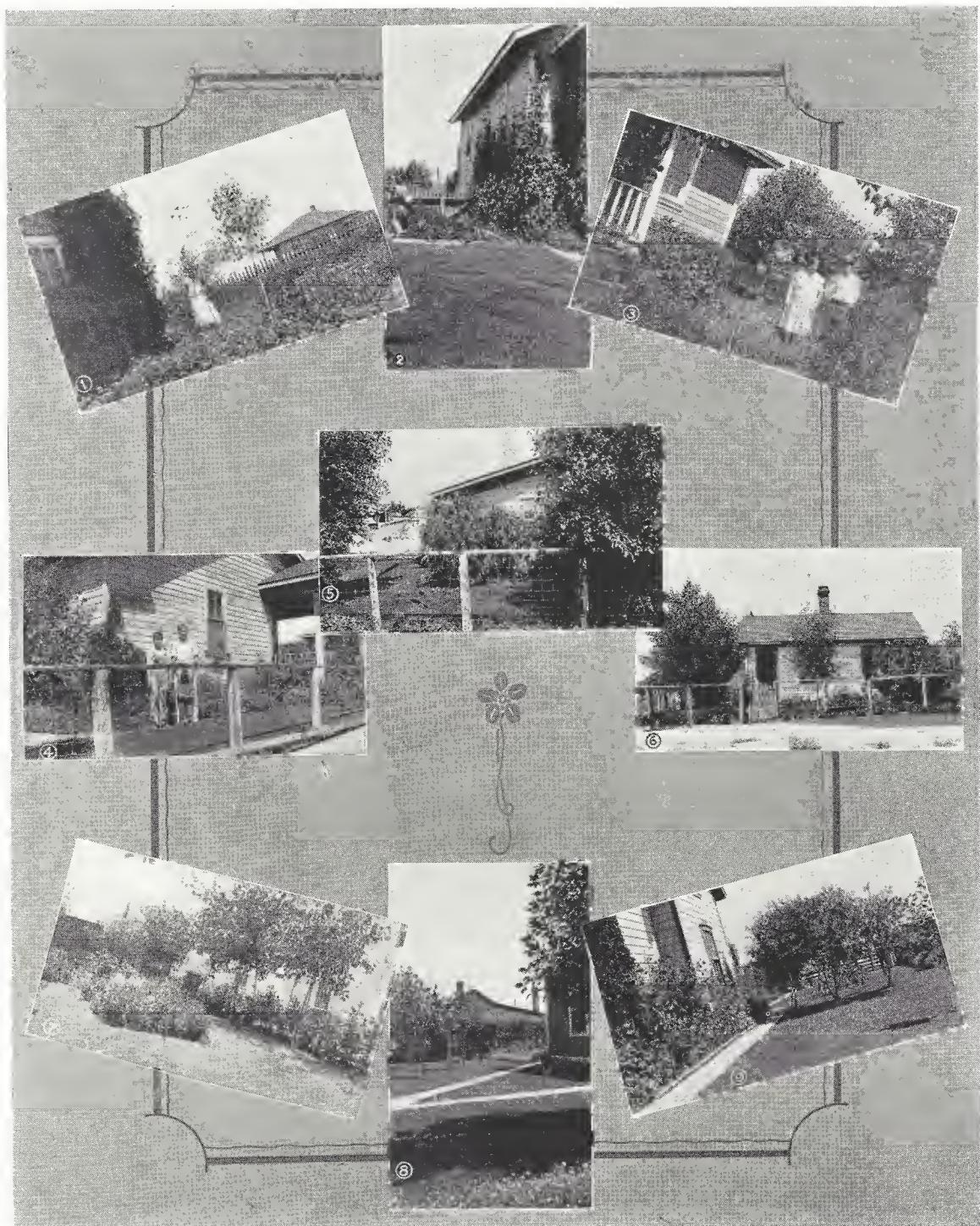
Again we have a new prize winner in Mr. Dave M. Freeman, who took third place. One has to be a real gardener to rank as a prize winner at Reliance.

WINTON

It would seem almost impossible to grow gardens on the rocky hillsides at Winton, with a very



Left—Winton First Prize, Mr. Harry K. Lunn. Right—Winton Third Prize, Mr. Tony Eskra. Center—Winton Second Prize, Mr. George Phillips.



1—Reliance First Prize, Mr. Horace Ainscough. Ileen Ainscough in picture.

2—Reliance Third Prize, Mr. Dave M. Freeman.

3—Reliance Second Prize, Mr. John Porenta. Mrs. Porenta and John Porenta, Jr., in picture.

4—Hanna First Prize, Mr. S. L. Morgan.

5—Hanna Second Prize, Mr. James Bamber.

6—Hanna Third Prize, Mr. James Attride.

7—Rock Springs Second Prize, Mr. Pete Glavata.

8—Rock Springs First Prize, Mr. Evan Thomas.

9—Rock Springs Third Prize, Mr. A. M. Willson.



Left—Superior First Prize, Mr. Andrew Boyok. Right—Superior Third Prize, Mr. George Fabian. Center—Superior Second Prize, Mr. Dan Hendrich.

much higher altitude than at Rock Springs or Reliance, but a study of the pictures will show what can be accomplished with hard work and the inherent ability to develop beautiful gardens from the bare, rocky hillsides.

Mr. Harry K. Lunn again wins the first prize this year, and any one looking at the garden, with Mr. Lunn shown in the picture, will not doubt that he deserves it.

Again Mr. George Phillips has shown his ability as a gardener, and has jumped from third to second place.

Mr. Tony Eskra is a new prize winner this year, having taken third place. Mrs. Eskra and children, Bernice and Gloria, are shown in the picture, and appearances indicate that Mrs. Eskra is very happy indeed about the award.

SUPERIOR

It looked at one time as if there would be no gardens at Superior on account of the extremely dry weather.

Mr. Andrew Boyok, who won first prize last year, again is the first prize winner this year.

Mr. Dan Hendrich won second prize last year, and he also won second prize this year. It was very difficult for the judges to decide whether Mr. Boyok or Mr. Hendrich should have the first place. Any one who knows the very difficult conditions that surround the cultivation, growing and development of a garden at Superior will realize that it required much time and effort to accomplish the splendid results as shown in the pictures.

The third prize went to Mr. George Fabian, who enjoyed the development of beautiful gardens while living at Cumberland, and has carried this custom to Superior. Mrs. Fabian is shown here in the garden, and is entitled to a great deal of credit for the splendid results obtained.

HANNA

Hanna has some beautiful gardens that are a delight not only to those who cultivate them, but to the people in Hanna generally.

This year, Mr. S. L. Morgan won first prize, and the picture demonstrates the splendid work that Mr. Morgan has accomplished. In the picture are shown Herbert, Charles and Sidney, Jr. We congratulate Mr. Morgan for his taking first honors this year.

Second prize was won by Mr. James Bamber, also a new contestant, showing that each year new aspirants take the honors. Mr. Bamber's garden is a beautifully arranged one.

We congratulate the third prize winner, Mr. James Attryde, an Old Timer, who has been on the retired list for some time. Mr. Attryde spends a great deal of his spare time in his garden, and many of the Hanna people are recipients of beautiful bouquets. We can think of no better hobby for one to have than gardening, and desire to congratulate Mr. Attryde for the beautiful garden shown. Mr. Attryde was born in England, and no doubt learned the art of gardening in that country when a young man.

Our thanks are due to the judges who put in a great deal of time in determining the respective prize winners. It was a difficult job, and I am sure that all will agree that they were eminently fair in their awards.

Now You Know

Say, Joe, can you tell me why there are fewer railroad accidents than auto accidents?

Joe: Well, perhaps not exactly, but I think one reason is because the engineer isn't always hugging the fireman.

Ye Old Timers

Old Timers Matt, William and Robert Wilde



Left to right—Matt, William and Robert Wilde of Rock Springs.

Matt (Electrical Repairman in Mine No. 8 here) was born at Elizabeth, N. J., November 25, 1887, and entered the Company's employ in 1903, having worked successively in old Mine 7, 8 and 10. He has a family of four daughters and three sons, one of the girls clerking in the store at Rock Springs.

* * *

William likewise first saw the light of day at Elizabeth, N. J., his natal day being March 24, 1891. He arrived in Rock Springs in 1902 and in 1909 accepted service with the Company and has been in old Mines 8 and 10 ever since, his present occupation Motorman in No. 8. He has an interesting family of three daughters and one son.

* * *

Robert, born at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., January 5, 1889, reached this section of the country in 1902 and then started in the service at Rock Springs. He is at present engaged in Mine No. 8 as face man on Mechanical Loader and has in past years worked in old Mines 7, 8 and 10. There is but one child, Robert, he being employed at U. P. R. R. Freight House.

* * *

Tailor (measuring Scotchman for suit of clothes)
"And how would you like the pockets, sir?"

Scotchman—"Well, just a wee bit difficult to get at."

Obituary

MARKO KNEZEVICH

There died in the Wyoming General Hospital at Rock Springs on July 28, Mr. Marko Knezevich. The subject of this sketch was born in Croatia, March 19, 1876, and entered the service of the Company at Rock Springs in 1906. He was a member of the Old Timers' Association, and divided his 26 years of loyal employment between this city and Superior, at which later district he had resided for many years. He leaves to mourn his untimely taking off a widow, three sons and four daughters, and the heartfelt sympathy of their many friends in this vicinity goes out to them in their time of sorrow. Unfortunately, there was no picture extant.

The Friend Who Just Stands By

By MRS. BERTYE Y. WILLIAMS

When trouble comes your soul to try,
You love the friend who just "stands by."
Perhaps there's nothing he can do—
The thing is strictly up to you;
For there are troubles all your own,
And paths the soul must tread alone;
Times when love cannot smooth the road
Nor friendship lift the heavy load,
But just to know you have a friend
Who will "stand by" until the end,
Whose sympathy through all endures,
Whose warm handclasp is always yours—
It helps, some way, to pull you through,
Although there's nothing he can do.
And so with fervent heart you cry,
"God bless the friend who just 'stands by'!"

APPLIED SCRIPTURE

"I'm mighty thirsty, pa," said the farmer's boy, as he paused a moment in his hoeing.

"Well, keep on and never mind about that," answered the horny-handed son of toil. "Remember the good book says, 'Ho, every one that thirsteth.'"
—New Haven Register.

RESTRICTED NEIGHBORHOOD

Landlord to prospective tenant:

"Have you any children?"

"No."

"Any dog, cat, or canary?"

"No."

"Piano, radio or phonograph?"

"No," (timidly) "But I have a fountain pen that scratches a little, will that be objectionable?"

Boy and Girl Scout Camps at New Fork Lake

Girl Scout Camp

FROM enthusiasm manifested among the Girl Scouts present, this was a banner year for the camp. Fewer girls were present, however, because of Mine vacations, and last minute illnesses among the scouts who planned to attend.

Never before has the health of all scouts been so nearly perfect. Only the slightest attention was necessary in any case.

Complying with National Girl Scout requirements, a sample of the water was sent to the State University, Laramie, and the chemist, after careful examination, pronounced it O. K. This caused great satisfaction among the staff at camp.

Mr. Pfaff, Forestry Supervisor, Kemmerer, made a trip about camp and outlying grounds occupied by the Scouts for the two weeks, and gave the following complimentary statement: "I have never seen this camp in finer condition, and sanitary conditions are of the finest." He was in favor of protecting the buildings and adjacent grounds from

trespassers who use both the buildings and grounds at will. He said signs should be placed at entrances and upon buildings for protection.

Mr. Floyd Larson, Ranger, established his headquarters near the camp. He came offering services in Nature Studies and Hikes. His very courteous manner, his unlimited knowledge of trees, flowers and shrubs growing about the Camp, aided the Scouts in completing Nature Courses, and thus passing tenderfoot, first and second class nature work. He also was generous in praising camp conditions.

Swimming, doubtless, was the paramount attraction. It was profitable in passing tests, and was conducted in a most satisfactory manner by one of our own town girls, Miss Beth Hopkins. She accomplished much, and was a favorite with the scouts. She came from Laramie, where she had taught swimming through her courses in the University. She has the required Life Saver certificates.

Perhaps the most interesting moment of camp was the evening of the last Camp Fire. Here it was that scouts who had diligently studied, and



Upper—Harold Cook, truckman; Mr. and Mrs. Carl Carlson, cooks, at Girl Scout Camp.
Lower—Scout Cabin at Newfork, showing lake.



Scouts and their Instructors at Girls' Summer Outing, Newfork Lake.

passed tests, were to receive the merit badges. It was a happy time, and made a satisfactory climax for the two weeks.

We are very proud to announce the Honor Scout this year was a Rock Springs girl, Flora Shiamanna. Her election to this, the coveted honor of Scout Camp, was unanimous among leaders and staff. She proved consistently that she is truly a scout in spirit.

The camp was beautiful this year with increased numbers of flowers, sunshine most of the time, and the lake calmness made swimming more enjoyable. Good wholesome food, for nature-sharpened appetites, caused many "cheer, cheer, cheers" for the food. Mr. and Mrs. Carlson were ever on the job with a variety of food which would have tempted less healthy folk than our scouts.

Miss Ruth Pierce, nurse, was ready for any and all emergencies. She established a camp emergency hospital, with all necessary first aid materials at hand. She was most efficient in her care and prevention methods. So, the fine health record for 1932.

Miss Florence Kooyman, Camp Director, came from Ogden, and had all camp activities organized well, so that with the able assistance of Miss Anna Corneliusen and Miss Merna Shadden, local Scout Captains, the studies and classes were carried to ultimate success.

Mrs. A. H. Lewis, Scout Captain of Kemmerer, rendered very definite service in classes during

the week she and her scouts were in camp. She conducted a class in dramatics, giving a very worth while play at one of the camp fires. There were four Kemmerer girls present the last week.

Hand kraft was carried on by Miss Merna Shadden, assisted by Mrs. Webster. Purses, with many pieces in Wood Kraft were done. Miss Shadden also taught Nature studies, and Mrs. Webster was Camp Chairman.

Altogether, it was a satisfactory camp, but the real worth cannot be described in words. Character was formed. Ideals were lived. Standards were raised, never to be lowered. So, amidst reverses, camp was carried on, and lasting goals reached, which makes it splendidly worth while.

The Slogan—"A Bigger, Better Camp for 1933."

A personal expression of appreciation:

For the considerate aid of The Union Pacific Coal Company, through the Manager, Mr. Pryde; Mr. Dewar, and the drivers of cars and trucks, Messrs. Jack McLeod, Harry Crofts and Harold Cook, as Camp Chairman, I wish to say with all possible gratitude, "Thank You".

Following are the leaders of camp:

Miss Florence Kooyman, Camp Director, Ogden, Utah.

Miss Ruth Pierce, Nurse, Bingham Canyon, Utah.

Miss Beth Hopkins, Swimming Director, Rock Springs.

Miss Merna Shadden, Captain, Hand Kraft and Nature Studies, Rock Springs.

Miss Anna Corneliusen, Finance Chairman, Tenderfoot and First Class, Rock Springs.

Mrs. A. H. Lewis, Dramatics, Trailing, First Class, Kemmerer.

Mrs. Hubert Webster, Camp Chairman, Hand Kraft, Rock Springs.

Scouts in camp:

Flora Shiamanna, Rock Springs.

Mary Sturman, Rock Springs.

Florence Porenta, Rock Springs.

Martha Lightner, Rock Springs.

Mary Louise Carlson, Rock Springs.

Emily Moore, Rock Springs.

Mrs. Catherine Moore, Guest, Rock Springs.

Wilma O'Connor, Superior.

Margaret Ruth Richardson, Superior.

Jane Caldwell, Kemmerer.

Dorothy Cameron, Kemmerer.

Christine Pfaff, Kemmerer.

Ruth Witherspoon, Kemmerer.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Carlson, Cooks, Rock Springs.

At eleven o'clock, Sunday morning, August 7, a very simple but impressive service was conducted in dedicating the recently placed memorial to the four Girl Scouts who lost their lives in camp. As the day was ended in camp, "Taps" was softly sung, while a circle closed in the spot upon which the marker stands. All adjourned to the Lodge where cars were in waiting to carry us away once more from Newfork Lake Scout Camp.

(Please turn to page 381)

Of Interest To Women

Guarding the Family's Food

Sufficient recognition is not always given to the fact that cleanliness in regard to food is just as necessary in the kitchen as it is in the factory and shop.

While the house-wife rightly insists on the cleanliness of the food she buys, of the shops and the methods of handling, she should remind herself that she also is responsible for seeing that food is pure and fit for consumption. Many illnesses, varying in degree from a passing discomfort to severe sickness and digestive disturbances, are the result of food having been exposed to dust and flies, impure air, dirty cooking utensils, handling by unclean hands, and kitchen pests.

Nowadays, the best manufacturers of food make great efforts to ensure that their products shall be produced under conditions of absolute cleanliness. Walls and floors are kept scrupulously clean, utensils are sterilized, and the personal cleanliness of all employes supervised. In some food factories the employes are even manicured, so great is the importance attached to the preservation of the food from the slightest risk of contamination by dirt. Many foods are never touched by hand, and are sent out for sale in covers that prevent contamination by dust, flies, or dirty hands. When food, including milk, reaches the kitchen, however, the responsibility of the producer and distributor ceases, and it is then the housewife's task to see that it is kept clean and cool. Where there's dirt there's danger, and the only way to avoid risk of illness is to prevent contamination. This can only be done by cleanliness in handling and by the careful covering of all food.

Some Recipes

ASPARAGUS WITH CHEESE

Boil asparagus until tender. Drain and arrange on a buttered baking platter. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and a generous sprinkling of grated cheese. Put in the oven long enough to melt cheese and brown slightly. Serve in the baking dish.

BOILED HALIBUT

Buy a three-pound piece of halibut and cook in a linen bag in boiling water to which has been added one onion stuck with one whole clove, the juice of one lemon, one teaspoonful salt, one stalk celery, one tablespoon chopped parsley. Boil slowly for 20 minutes. Turn fish out of cloth onto a hot platter, garnish with slices of hard-boiled eggs and pour cream or Hollandaise sauce over the top of all.

CURRENT BREAD

With the tips of the fingers rub 5 oz. of butter into 1 lb. of flour; then add 2 heaped teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, 6 oz. of sugar, 6 oz. of currants, 2 oz. of mixed peel and a pinch of salt. Beat 2 eggs with a little milk and stir into the other ingredients. Add sufficient milk to bring the mixture to a fairly stiff dough, then form into small loaves and bake in a fairly hot oven for half an hour.

BROWN MILK BREAD

Mix in a large basin 1 lb. of brown flour and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of white flour, then rub in 4 oz. of butter. Add 1 dessert-spoonful of baking powder, a pinch of salt, and sufficient milk to bring the mixture to a stiff paste. Form into small loaves and bake in a hot oven for half an hour.

WHOLEMEAL BREAD

Beat 2 eggs to a stiff froth with 2 tablespoonfuls of milk, then stir a generous pinch of salt into 1 lb. of wholemeal. Melt 2 oz. of butter in 2 tablespoonfuls of milk, then beat $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of German yeast with a pinch of sugar. Make a well in the centre of the wholemeal, stir in the eggs, butter and yeast together with sufficient milk to bring the mixture to a stiff dough, and knead well. Allow to remain in a warm place for an hour, then form into small loaves and bake in a warm oven for 40 minutes.

HAM SUPPER DISH

Slice cold baked ham thinly and cover the bottom of a greased deep casserole with the slices. Then cover the ham with two tablespoons minced onion and one-half cup celery. Cover with two cups cooked spaghetti and over all pour two and one-half cups tomato pulp. Bake in a moderate oven for 35 minutes. Either crumbled buttered crumbs or grated cheese may be the top layer of the dish, as desired.

PEAR SALAD

Drain the juice from the can of pears and slice the pears in halves. Fill the hollow in each half with cream cheese that has been mixed to a smooth paste with sweet cream. Serve on endive or Romaine salad with French dressing and garnished with strips of pimento.

COCONUT PUDDING

For the coconut lover. One cup grated coconut, 1 pint milk, 2 cups stale breadcrumbs, 1 cup sugar, the grated rind and juice of one lemon, 3 well-beaten egg yolks. Pour the hot milk over the coconut and then mix into the other ingredients. Fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites and pour into a

buttered baking dish. Bake slowly for 45 minutes, but do not brown. Dust over the top with powdered sugar. May be served either hot or cold.

ORANGE SOUFFLE

A dessert healthful for the entire family. Place in the bottom of a large dish the pulp of 5 oranges, sprinkle sugar over them and let stand in the refrigerator for 1 hour. Then pour over the oranges a soft custard made of 1 pint of milk, the yolks of 3 eggs and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar. Cover with a meringue of the 3 egg whites and 3 tablespoons powdered sugar. Brown lightly in the oven.

AN OLD HEN

If you distrust the roasting chicken and are afraid it will be tough, try this method of cooking it. Prepare it for roasting and then place it in a covered boiler with about two cups of water and let it steam for an hour. Then roast as usual and you will find the fowl will be tender.

Boy and Girl Scout Camps

(Continued from page 379)

Boy Scout Camp

THE Boy Scouts of Rock Springs, Winton and Superior returned home Sunday, July 17, after a very pleasant week at their Camp at Newfork Lake. There was a total of forty-seven boys at the camp, some of them, however, only remained a few days. The camp time was reduced from two weeks, as has been the practice in years gone by, to one week. This was necessary on account of so few boys being able to spend the entire time there.

The following boys registered: Joe Aguilar, Raymond Cuthbertson, Ben Dona, Hugh Gregory, Bert Gunther, Robert Henderson, Floyd Kaul, Jefferson Kaul, Tony Rudelich, Joe Rudelich, Russ Slaughter and James Thomas of Winton; Archie Armstrong, Kenneth Blackledge, George Copyak, Frank Crocker, Elmer Brown, Dewayne Christoffer森, Keith Field, John Hudak, Grant Leavitt, LeRoy Mason, Keith McMahon, William McMillan, Kendall Minnick, Richard Mills, Alma Mills, Jr., Alfred McCurtain, George Morgan, Edwin Parr, Morgan Roberts, Claude Sherman, Frank Rosendale, William Strannigan, Tony Sulenta, Silbert Stevenson, Matt Steffensen, Clayton Thobro, Billy Wonnacott, Gordon Weir, Matt Wilde, Carlton Wilkens, Warren Wilkens and Lloyd Ward, of Rock Springs; Alfred Leslie, James McLeod and Tommy Miller, of Superior.

Field Scout Executive J. I. Williams reports as follows:

"This is probably the best group of boys that ever attended the Scout camp. They were very obedient and always willing and anxious to do the right thing. Every boy present could easily be rated as a satisfactory Scout. The parents of all the boys can well be proud of them and of their behavior and conduct at the Scout Camp. The

following boys are rated Honor Scouts, not because they are any better at heart or more willing to do, but because they have had more training and experience: Joe Aguilar and Ben Dona, Winton; Hughie Gregory, John Hudak, William McMillan, Kendall Minnick, Richard Mills, William Strannigan, Matt Steffensen, Clayton Thobro and Frank Rosendale, of Rock Springs and Alfred Leslie of Superior."

"There wasn't as much technical Scout training given this year as formerly. The program that had been arranged ahead of time was for two weeks and the sports, etc., were crowded into one week. Two very interesting overnight hikes were taken: on one nine of the boys hiked up Newfork Canyon. These were older boys and Eagle Scouts. Fifteen of the younger boys, accompanied by Chester Roberts, hiked over to the Willow Creek Ranger station, a distance of seven miles, for an overnight hike. The Ranger from the Willow Creek station spent a pleasant day and a half in camp. One afternoon he laid out a fire line for a supposed forest fire and had the boys fight the fire and showed them all the details thereof. He also gave some very interesting information regarding forestry. He took a short educational hike with the boys and discussed the subject of Botany. They gathered plants and flowers and obtained a lot of real valuable first hand information on botany."

"The swimming was enjoyed by the boys very much. The lake was about six feet higher than last year, but still the water wasn't so cold as it has been in past seasons."

"The fishing in the lake was very poor, less fish caught than any other year during the past eight years. This was due to the recent rise in the level of the lake."

"Mr. and Mrs. Hans Madsen were the camp cooks and they are to be complimented on the fine meals served. Every boy had all he could eat three times a day and the food was well prepared and tasty."

"In the inter-troop competition, based upon successful activities in volleyball, soft ball, basketball and baseball, and upon care of the troop cabins, the behavior and Scout activities of each group, Winton Troop No. 28 placed first with a total of 845 out of a possible 1,000 points. No. 4 Community Troop No. 170 was second with 836 points."

"The dedication of the monument was not as successful as had been expected. The original plans were to dedicate the monument on July 24, when the Girl Scouts went to camp and have the boys and girls join together in a dedication ceremony. Mr. Pryde, Mr. Butler, Hayden Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Minnick, and Mr. and Mrs. Hudak made special trips to the lake for this purpose and to bring the boys home. However, the monument is there, cemented to a large rock at the point where the four girls were drowned on August 5, 1928."

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The Frog Prince

From "Grimms' Fairy Tales."

IN THE olden time, when wishing was having, there lived a King, whose daughters were all beautiful; but the youngest was so exceedingly beautiful that the Sun himself, although he saw her very often, was surprised whenever she came out into the sunshine.

Near the castle of this King, lay a large and gloomy forest, and in the midst stood an old lime-tree, beneath whose branches flowed a tranquil brook; whenever it was very hot, the King's youngest daughter ran off into this wood, and sat down on the bank of the cool stream; and, when she felt dull, would often divert herself by throwing a golden ball up in the air and catching it. And this was her favorite amusement.

Now, one day it so happened, that this golden ball, when the King's daughter threw it into the air, did not fall down into her hand, but on the grass; and then it rolled past her into a little fountain. The King's daughter followed the ball with her eyes, but it disappeared beneath the water, which was so deep that no one could see to the bottom. Then she began to lament, and to cry louder and louder; and, as she cried, a voice called out, "Why wepest thou, O King's daughter! thy tears would melt even a stone to pity." And she looked around to the spot whence the voice came, and saw a Frog stretching his thick ugly head out of the water. "Ah! you old water-paddler," said she, "was it you that spoke? I am weeping for my golden ball which had slipped away from me into the water."

"Be quiet, and do not cry," answered the Frog; "I can give thee good advice. But what wilt thou give me if I fetch thy plaything up again?"

"What will you have, dear Frog?" she said. "My dresses, my pearls and jewels, or the golden crown which I wear?"

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The Frog answered, "Dresses, or jewels, or golden crowns, are not for me; but if thou wilt love me, and let me be thy companion and playfellow, and sit at thy table, and eat from thy little golden plate, and drink out of thy cup, and sleep in thy little bed,—if thou wilt promise me all these, then will I dive down and fetch up thy golden ball."

"Oh, I will promise you all," said she, "if you will only get me my ball." But she thought to herself, "What is the silly Frog chattering about? Let him remain in the water with his equals; he cannot mix in society." But the Frog, as soon as he had received her promise, drew his head under the water and dived down. Presently he swam up again with the ball in his mouth, and threw it on the grass. The King's daughter was full of joy when she again saw her beautiful plaything; and taking it up, she ran off immediately. "Stop! stop!" cried the Frog; "take me with thee. I cannot run as thou canst." But all his croaking was useless; although it was loud enough, the King's daughter did not hear it, but hastening home, soon forgot the poor Frog, who was obliged to leap back into the fountain.

The next day, when the King's daughter was sitting at table with her father and all his courtiers, and was eating from her own little golden plate, something was heard coming up the marble stairs, splish-splash, splish-splash; and when it arrived at the top, it knocked at the door, and a voice said, "Open the door, thou youngest daughter of the

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ROCK SPRINGS

King!" So she rose and went to see who it was that called her; but when she had opened the door, she perceived the Frog before her; then she shut the door with great vehemence, and sat down at the table, looking very pale. But the King perceived that her heart was beating violently, and asked her whether it was a giant who had come to fetch her away who stood at the door. "Oh no!" answered she, "it is no giant, but an ugly Frog."

"What does the Frog want with you?" said the King.

"Oh, dear father, when I was sitting yesterday playing by the brook, my golden ball fell into the water, and this Frog fetched it up again because I cried so much; but first I must tell you, he pressed me so much that I promised him that he should be my companion. I never thought that he could come out of the water, but somehow he has jumped out, and now he wants to come in here."

At that moment there was another knock, and a voice said,

"King's daughter, youngest,
Open the door.
Hast thou forgotten
Thy promises made
By the banks of the streamlet,
Beneath the beech-shade?
King's daughter, youngest,
Open the door."

Then the King said, "What you have promised, that you must perform; go and let him in." So the King's daughter went and opened the door, and the Frog hopped in after her right up to her chair: and as soon as she was seated, the Frog said, "Take me up;" but she hesitated so long, that at last the King ordered her to obey. And as soon as the Frog sat on the chair he jumped on to the table and said, "Now push thy plate near me, that we may eat together." And she did so, but, as every one saw, very unwillingly. The Frog seemed to relish his dinner much, but every bit that the King's daughter ate nearly choked her, till at last the Frog said, "I have satisfied my hunger and feel very tired; wilt thou carry me up-stairs now into thy chamber, and make thy bed ready that we may sleep together?" At this speech the

King's daughter began to cry, for she was afraid of the cold Frog, and dared not touch him; and besides, he actually wanted to sleep in her own beautiful, clean bed.

But her tears only made the King very angry, and he said, "He who helped you in the time of your trouble must not now be despised." So she took the Frog up with two fingers and put him in a corner of her chamber. But, as she lay in her bed, he crept up to it and said, "I am so very tired that I shall sleep well; do take me up or I will tell thy father." This speech put the King's daughter in a terrible passion, and, catching the Frog up, she threw him with all her strength against the wall, saying, "Now, will you be quiet, you ugly Frog!"

But as he fell he was changed from a frog into a handsome Prince with beautiful eyes, who after a little while became, with her father's consent, her dear companion and betrothed. Then he told her how he had been transformed by an evil witch, and that no one but herself would have had the power to take him out of the fountain; and that on the morrow they would go together into his own kingdom.

The next morning, as soon as the sun rose, a carriage drawn by eight white horses, with ostrich feathers on their heads, and golden bridles, drove up to the door of the palace, and behind the carriage stood the trusty Henry, the servant of the young Prince. When his master was changed into

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ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING

a frog, trusty Henry had grieved so much that he had bound three iron bands round his heart, for fear it would break with grief and sorrow. But now that the carriage was ready to carry the young Prince to his own country, the faithful Henry helped in the bride and bridegroom, and placed himself on the seat behind, full of joy at his master's release. They had not proceeded far when the Prince heard a crack as if something had broken behind the carriage; so he put his head out of the window and asked Henry what was broken, and Henry answered, "It was not the carriage, my master, but a band which I bound round my heart when it was in such grief because you were changed into a frog."

Twice afterwards on the journey there was the same noise, and each time the Prince thought that it was some part of the carriage that had given way; but it was only the breaking of the bands which bound the heart of the trusty Henry, who was now free and happy.

In September

I walked down the lane
Past the Maple Tree,
And Post Man wind
Brought a note to me—
A small yellow note
From my friend, the tree!

You call it a "leaf"
Just drifting down?
Why, it says, "Old Winter
Will soon be in town!"
So it's really a letter
The Tree sent down!
ELEANOR HAMMOND (*In Child Life.*)

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Mr. and Mrs. John Kraza have returned from a visit with friends in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. and Mrs. James V. Macdonald are back from a vacation spent in Southern California.

Richard Lewis, Sr., has returned from a trip to Thermopolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bozner have returned from a visit with friends in Burley, Idaho.

Mrs. Dan Bosnich and infant daughter have returned from a trip to Price, Utah. While there the baby was baptized Helen Olga.

Dr. H. J. Arbogast has been ill the past three weeks, and is now convalescing at his home.

John Freeman and family have returned from a visit with relatives in Lander.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Cook are the proud parents of a baby daughter, born on Friday, July 29.

Hugh Williams and family have returned from a visit with relatives in Mount Vernon, Washington.

Miss Edna Bell is in Los Angeles, California, where she witnessed the Olympic Games.

Little Gladys May Walsh is at the Wyoming General Hospital recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

Elijah Daniels was called to Logan, Utah, by the death of his brother-in-law, Thomas Smith.

Herhert Sharp has returned from Salt Lake City, Utah, where he received medical treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. George Parr have returned from a vacation spent in Portland, Oregon, and Seattle, Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Hunter and children are spending their vacation in the Yellowstone National Park.

George Budak is recovering from injuries received in an automobile accident which occurred near Kemmerer.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Powell have returned from a vacation spent in Southern California.

Mr. and Mrs. Axel Johnson visited relatives in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Thomas Armstrong and family are spending their vacation in the Yellowstone National Park.

Reliance

Mrs. James Sterling and daughter have returned to their home here after a two months' visit in Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Banks, of Montpelier, Idaho, visited a few days with their son, William, here. Mrs. H. M. Kelley and daughter, Agnes, and Mrs. F. L. Roberts returned to Montpelier with them.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hall and son and Mr. and Mrs. William Sellers and daughter, Helene, visited in Pinedale a few days.

Mrs. Carl Jorgenson and son and Mrs. Douglas Rahm and sons, visited with their parents here.

The community extends its sympathy to Mr. L. Thompson and son, Neil, in the death of Mr. Thompson's youngest daughter which occurred in Chariton, Iowa.

Mrs. N. Burns and daughter, Beverly, visited in Salt Lake City.

Mrs. John Christie and Mrs. George Pryde visited at the home of Mrs. H. M. Kelley.

"Grandma" Thomas is now able to be up and around again after a fall which confined her to her bed.

Miss Betty Bevola, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Bevola, visited in Denver, Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Sharrar, of Dines, are now living here.

Miss Helen Spence, of Salt Lake City, Utah, is visiting at the John Kovach home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Steve Welsh are the proud parents of a baby girl.

Miss Lucille Fletcher of Rock Springs visited with her sister, Mrs. E. Morrow, here.

Winton

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Morgan and Mr. and Mrs. Ted Jacobs and son have returned from a vacation at Long Beach, California.

Mr. Victor Kalinowski and Miss Gertrude Bird were

married during the vacation period, and will reside in Winton.

Louis Rudelich and family have left Winton for Sandy, Utah, where Mr. Rudelich has purchased a farm.

Mr. Clyde Daniels and Miss Juanita Toy were married during the month, and will reside with Mr. and Mrs. Dan Daniels, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Jones visited with Mrs. Jones' parents in Des Moines, Iowa.

The painters have been working at Winton for the past month. The houses all look spick and span with their new coats of paint.

Dr. Krueger and family spent their vacation in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

Winton was practically a ghost camp during sage chicken season. The mine being idle during the three-day season made it possible for every one to avail himself of this sport.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Spence and Mrs. Spence's mother, Mrs. Huhtala, of Hanna, went to Rochester, Minnesota, during the vacation period. Mrs. Spence underwent an operation at the Mayo Brothers' Clinic while there.

Mr. and Mrs. James Henderson and family spent their vacation in the Yellowstone Park, accompanied by Mrs. Henderson's mother, of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. and Mrs. William Daniels visited with relatives in Laramie during the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Annala and Mr. and Mrs. William Johnson of Hanna visited at the A. L. Hansen home during the month.

Mr. J. R. Mann and family spent their vacation in Denver.

Superior

Paul Cox and family are driving a new Chevrolet coach. C. G. Scott is the owner of a new light eight Packard coupe.

Mr. and Mrs. Haven Musgrove drove home a new Chevrolet from Denver, where they spent their vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sheldon, of Diamondville, were visitors at the home of their daughters, Mrs. Jack Wales and Mrs. A. B. Dixon.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gibbs, of Lander, are the guests of Mrs. Gibbs' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pete Chaussart.

Mrs. Ernie Swanson has just returned home from their ranch at Wind River, where she spent the past month.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Chaussart are the parents of a baby girl born July 5.

Mrs. F. V. Hicks left Monday, July 18, by automobile, for an extended visit with her mother in Oakland, Calif.

Mrs. Thomas Lavery has returned to her home in Green River after a pleasant visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Menghini.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Lisher spent Sunday, July 17, in Reliance, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Murray.

Mrs. Cecil Davis recently left for Tono for a visit with old friends.

Mr. A. S. White, of Denver, was a business visitor in Superior recently.

Mrs. A. Smith has been quite ill but at present is very much improved.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Robinson are the parents of a baby girl.

Mrs. John Barwick received the sad news of the death of her father, which occurred at his home in Skelton, Yorkshire, England.

Mrs. Lawrence Williams and family, Kemmerer, visited relatives and friends in Superior during the month.

Steve Yedinak and family left for Haas, Washington, to make their home.

Mrs. O. S. Yuthas and son, Jack, have just returned from a visit in Salt Lake City.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Brown left Sunday, July 31, for Pennsylvania. They expect to stay a month.

The death of Mrs. Paul Dugas, occurred Monday, August 1, at the Wyoming General Hospital. Funeral services were held Saturday morning, August 6, from the South

Side Catholic Church. The family has the sympathy of the entire community.

Hanna

The John Lee family spent its vacation touring the western part of the state.

Miss Lola Taylor was a patient at the Hanna Hospital during July, having undergone an appendicitis operation.

W. K. Burford, who has been visiting here for a few weeks left for Ogallala, Nebraska, on August 10. Mrs. Burford and children will leave later.

Rev. A. D. Wilson and nine members of the Hanna Epworth League attended Institute at Hynds' Boy Scout Lodge. Members who attended are Misses Muriel Russel, Doris Sherratt, Marian and Bessie Hinek, Dorothy Cook, Margaret Buehler, Dorothy Benedict, Peggy Forth, and Carlyle Pomeroy.

Tony Taccalone, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Taccalone, underwent an appendicitis operation at the Hanna Hospital.

Mrs. F. E. Ford left on August 2 for Kansas City as a representative to Pythian Sisters Supreme Lodge. She will make part of the trip by plane.

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Mrs. Frank Amoss spent a few days in Cheyenne during the month.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Mann and daughters of Winton were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Sharrer for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Meredith and daughter visited at Petersburg, Nebraska, during vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. George Warburton and children spent their vacation motoring to Nebraska.

Miss Dolly Mae Clark, of Brule, Nebraska, is visiting here with her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Clark.

Mrs. Mary Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. John Thomas, Mrs. McAtee, and Virgil Thomas motored to Sheridan to visit Mr. and Mrs. Earl Thomas and family.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hapgood and children and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lucas and Clarence Lucas motored to Rochester, Minn. Mrs. Lucas remained at the Mayo Bros. Clinic, where she underwent an operation. The rest of the party returned by way of Kansas, where they visited for a few days with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hudson and Thomas Hudson left on August 9 for Rochester, Minn., to be with their mother, Mrs. Sarah Hudson, who is under doctors' care at the Mayo Bros. Clinic.

The wedding of Miss Anna Mae Wilson and Thomas Rodda was solemnized at St. Thomas Episcopal church at Rawlins on Sunday, July 31. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Wilson of the Wilson ranch south of Hanna and the groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. S. I. Rodda of Hanna. They will make their home in Hanna.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ainsworth and Mrs. Woolsey had as their guests for a week Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jackson of Henrietta, Missouri.

The Misses Mary and Alice Jennings and Mrs. Sim Sewart of Laramie spent August 3rd visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ainsworth.

Miss Marian Jebbins was the guest of the Millikens for a few days. On her return to Baggs Miss Dorothy Milliken accompanied her.

Miss Anne McClain of Superior spent a few days here visiting her sister, Mrs. John Milliken, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Riddle and daughter, Josephine, of Salt Lake City, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Dexter for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dexter and children spent their vacation at Pinedale, Wyoming, visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Higgins and daughter and Mrs. James Attryde motored over Snowy Range on July 24.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Higgins had as their guests a recent week-end Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fredericks and family of Laramie, also Mrs. I. C. Wood of Laramie.

Mr. Ned Wilson is visiting here with his brother and sister-in-law, Rev. and Mrs. A. D. Wilson.

Mrs. Ida Huhtala, Messrs. Eli and Jalmer Huhtala and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Spence motored to Rochester, Minn., during vacation.

Billy Kennedy of Elk Mt. visited with the S. L. Morgan family for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Bnehler and daughter, Margaret, and niece, Dorothy Benedict, motored through the northern part of Wyoming for their vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. William Ahlstrom and family, Mrs. William Briggs, and Mrs. William Norris, motored to Sheridan during vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Brindley and daughters motored through northern Colorado during vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Thomas and two sons of Sheridan visited here with Mrs. Mary Thomas for a few days.

Mrs. Alex Klaseen and children visited here with Mrs. M. Klaseen and family for a week on their return from Missouri to their home in Oakland, California.

Miss Freda Riley was the guest of Miss Lola Taylor for a few days.

The Knights of Pythias Lodges of Rawlins and Hanna held their annual picnic at the Thomas Richardson ranch at Elk Mt. on Sunday, August 14.



Jim Macdonald and wife vacationed in Southern California, so did the Charley Crofts family.

The Charles Gregory family spent ten days in the North country and Yellowstone National Park.

Anna Baird and mother motored to Jackson and after a short visit there took in Sheridan, Buffalo, Newcastle and Wheatland, spending a few days with friends and acquaintances in each place.

Vieno Singo spent her ten days vacation at Ogden on mercy bent, her sister being in a hospital at that point for an operation.

"Bunny" Livingston played golf here the first week of his vacation then attended the Frontier Days rodeo at Cheyenne.

Jack Smith motored to Teton and Yellowstone National Parks.

James Libby and wife visited the parental home at Cheyenne during Frontier celebration, also at Laramie while en route to Rock Springs.

Thomas Safety Gibson just returned from St. Louis. Saw relatives there he hadn't seen in several decades. He also attended a few big league ball games.

The Conductor of this "colylum" just received notice of his selection as a delegate to attend a Convention whose platform "demands the immediate repeal of the depression," date August 8, place..... No doubt the platform will be ratified on the first ballot.

UP TO HIM

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